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Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1861.

MOUNTED TROOPS.

...ny people think that the Government ...made a mistake in not calling more ...ly for... into the field. This question ...is found fully and ably discussed in ...article from the N. Y. *Post*, inserted in ...other column.

NO BATTLE YET.

...is difficult to say whether the failure ...general engagement in the neighbor... of Fairfax Court House yesterday re...ed from a retreat of the enemy, or from ...fact that no enemy had been in that ...ter where General Scott expected to ...them. It is certain that no engage... took place.

MISSOURI.

...v. Jackson and his lop-eared recruits ...making the best kind of time towards ...sas. They passed through Syracuse, ...on the Pacific Railroad, on the ...after the Boonville fight, hotly pur... by Gen. Lyons' forces. They were ...ying and destroying the property ...friends and foes on their line of retreat. ...fight took place at the town of Cole ..., in the north of Benton county, on ...Tuesday last, between a few companies ...Home Guards and a large force of seces... The Home Guards, although ...ly armed, made a vigorous defense, ...were finally overpowered and com... to retreat.

...have information of a positive char... to the effect that Gen. Harney. ...ly applauds Gen. Lyons' movements, ...has expressed the hope that Claib ...may be speedily taken and hung. ...St. Louis *Republican* thinks the Gov... is insane. It says that however his ...may be accounted for, his blunders ...glaring and monstrous for anyone ...madman to be guilty of.

...FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

...Louisville *Journal* says there can ...little doubt that the Union men of ...Tennessee will appeal to the Fed... authorities for recognition and sup... of an organized Provisional Govern... representing the State. The ad... Union Convention of the eastern ...was to re-assemble at Greenville ...week, Thomas A. R. Nelson, Pres... and it was generally understood that ...action would be to assume the same ... which the voice of the whole ...has already ratified in the Wheel... Senator Johnson has there... returned to Washington to induce ... to do in some way for his own ...people what is being done for ...Virginia; and it can hardly be ...mission shall fall of success. He ...to Tennessee at once.

...KENTUCKY ELECTION.

...of the special election in ...on Thursday, for Members of ...are as yet imperfectly obtained; ...hasty majorities—almost (in some ...the unanimous vote—for such ...Crittenden and Mallory, leave little ...as to the general result. Kentucky ...or three to one for the Union, with ...possible exception of the western dis... where the secessionists are stronger ...more defiant, and under the lead of ...candidates as Henry C. Burnett and ...Talbott. It is probable the dele... will be a unit. The following were ...candidates:

...S. Trimble, of McCracken.
...Jackson, of Christian.
...Grider, of Warren.
...Harding, of Green.
...A. Wickliffe, of Nelson.
...W. Dunlap, of Garrard.
...Mallory, of Oldham.
...Crittenden, of Franklin.
...Wadsworth, of Mason.
...W. Menzies, of Kenton.

Harvey Again.

...from a source not likely to be mistaken that Mr. James E. Harvey *has not been re...* the Portuguese Mission, although there ...unquestionable evidence of his com... with the traitors of South Carolina. If any ...persons should suppose that Harvey ...through mysterious hold, not upon ...State, but on prominent friends ...interested in contracts, and that the ...not aware of the facts, it would be ...that appearances were in favor of ...—*N. Y. Tribune.*

...the duty of Congress to ad... respectful inquiry to the President, ...the facts in Harvey's case, and ...would be lost by the members in ...themselves and the country of ...mysterious or otherwise, which ...to keep a traitor in a $7,000 ...after his treason has become

The Texas Regulars.

...telegraph states that 400 of the Texas ...have petitioned the War Department ...on the grounds of having taken ...to serve against the Secessionists ...were prisoners in the hands of the

...Government is not bound to recognize ...as binding, and to discharge the ...would be a very foolish pro... compromise between the scruples ...and the rights of the Govern... to send those troops to do ...in the West, and thereby fill the ...companies ordered to the seat of ...certainly taken no oath not ...hostile Indians in Minnesota, ...Nebraska. Why should they not ...to Forts Ripley, Ridgely and Aber... in Minnesota; and thereby relieve ...volunteers belonging to the ...Regiment who could then be ...the sacred soil of Virginia to aid ...down the rebellion. It seems ...the War Department has not bo... dispatched these Texas regulars ...

Matters in Nebraska.

...though not in the sisterhood of ...and as full of military zeal ...two regiments will shortly be put ...by Gov. Saunders, one of which is ...at Omaha City. These troops ...for three years or the war, ...be employed, where a force ...on the exposed frontier. The ...be officered by Col. J. M. ...Lieut. Col. H. P. Downs, and Major ... The departments of the ...and Commissariat, and, indeed, ...will be in efficient work... ...days. John McConlire is ...under Gov. Saunders as ...Chief.

...—The N. Y. *Herald's* ...Washington says Gen. Beau... given orders to his troops not to ...wearing epaulets in the U. S. ...danger that some of the ...who have lately proved so ...may get killed.

...for the Government.

...reported that Hon. ...late Member of Congress ...(Va.) District, was disaf... ...great cause. This is entire... ...has been compelled, by ...confinement at his home, ...has never recovered from ...received in his duel with O.

...by the Wheeling *Intelli...* that Mr. Clemens was ...of the Wheeling Con... ...Bellaire, Ohio. That ...Clemens was then intro... ...with cheers. Mr. C. ...energy, and his re... ...strongly tested his ...told the soldiers that ...would be wel... ...in the State. In ...the Eastern part ...people over there ...best part under ...who with a great ...was most loudly ap...

FEARFUL TORNADO IN CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Houses, Barns and Fences Blown to Atoms—Several Persons Killed—Scores of Farms Laid in Ruins.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CHAMPAIGN CITY, June 21, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

About four o'clock, P. M., of the 19th inst., an immense cloud of a dark greenish tint was seen looming rapidly up in the northwest. It came forward rapidly, and in a few moments a mighty hurricane was sweeping over our city, carrying before it fencing-boards, shingles, chimneys, roofs of houses, &c., while it lifted several dwellings, school houses and barns from their foundations, and carried them several feet and then dashed them into pieces. After the wind had tested the moving capacity of everything *portable*, then came a shower of hail which, in a few moments, converted our immense crops of ripening wheat and waving corn into a barren waste. There are many farms in the vicinity of Champaign City, upon which there is not now a green leaf, or a blade of grass left. Wheat, oats, barley and rye are *entirely* ruined. I visited many fields to-day, and found the small grain *mown* to the ground as with a scythe; and the stalks were beaten and shivered, looking like they had passed through a threshing machine. Corn which was one and a half feet high, was cut off even with the ground, and the stock beaten to a jelly an inch below the surface. It is possible that a part of the corn will revive; but the small grains are a complete wreck. Never has such a storm visited Central Illinois, within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. We have not as yet learned the breadth of country which the storm included, or the damage sustained; but we know that in this region the *rain* was more than twenty miles wide. Fortunately, in our city no houses were blown down or otherwise seriously injured; but in various parts of the county, the houses and barns were blown down and shivered into atoms. Up to this date we have heard of five persons who were killed, and quite a number who were more or less seriously wounded.

At the request of J. B. Phinnery, Esq., I visited his farm yesterday, which is situated three miles southwest of Champaign City, in order to examine the wreck. Mr. P. had 320 acres in corn and small grain, and so far as vegetation is concerned, his farm would look very well for December, but it presents a horrid aspect for June. His corn, which was a foot high, is cut off and beaten into the ground until the rows cannot now be distinguished—smaller corn was cut below the surface, and not a vestige is to be seen. Potatoes that were in blossom are scarcely discernable; wheat, rye, and all other small grains cut as if mown with a scythe; the ground swept clean; fruit and forest trees not only stripped of leaves and bark, but they are torn deep into the wood. After looking over the remains of his splendid farm, Mr. P. remarked that, "there was not now a green leaf or a blade of grass inside his enclosure." The loss in this county cannot be approximated, but is certainly not short of half a million.

Army Contracts.

Editors Tribune:

I was very much pleased in reading your article entitled "A new law Needed." But are you sure that the facts justify this sweeping remark:

"Fortunately the Illinois troops have escaped the grasp of the speculators who dabble in the blood of their countrymen."

I don't think there has been much cheating of the baser sort; but I have heard of some transactions that cannot be classed as honest. For instance, a firm of Jew clothiers made a contract at Springfield to furnish several thousand uniforms at $8.50 each. The cloth which they put into them cost forty-eight cents per yard, and the clear profit on each uniform was not less than *four dollars*, and for the lot some ten thousand dollars. I ask whether "Illinois troops have escaped the grasp of the speculators" in this case?

The Committee appointed by the Cook County Board of Supervisors to provide outfits for the Hecker Regiment and Irish Brigade, have secured a contract for uniforms at $7.50 each—the cloth costing seventy-eight cents per yard. Here is an article nearly twice as good as the Springfield contract, at a dollar per uniform less price. I might give you a number of other instances equally palpable.

The army contracts for this State have not been made sufficiently public. They have been made without the competition which advertised proposals would have secured. Why have not contracts been opened to public competition? The authorities should have stated publicly what they wanted. Samples, with prices, would have been presented, and the awards should been given to the lowest and best bidders. Had this rule been followed tens of thousands could have been saved, and better articles for given prices secured. Business has been done too much on the close corporation order. What is wanted is open competition and plenty of publicity. PUBLICO.

Important from the Western Virginia Army—News from the Rebel Camp.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

GRAFTON, June 20.—A spy who had spent two days in the rebel camp at Laurel Hill, near Phillippi, reports their force at 2,000. They have five pieces of artillery in position for defence, and are well supplied with cavalry. They expected a reinforcement of five Regiments to-day. The reinforcement has been heard of at Huttonsville, advancing.

The 8th and 10th Indiana Regiments will arrive to-night.

Scouts of the enemy have been seen within ten miles of Grafton to-day.

A private of the Ohio 16th was killed on Wednesday, while scouting near Phillippi.

Thirteen rebels were captured at Clarksburg this morning by the 3d Virginia Regiment. A secession flag and arms were also captured.

Telegraphic communication with Cumberland has been re-established.

The rebels have fallen back from Romney.

Supplies for Wisconsin Troops.

W. D. Bacon of Waukesha, (one of the appointees of the Governor to go to New York to contract for supplies for the Regiments,) has returned. Col. Cutler was associated with Mr. Bacon in the duty. They purchased overcoats for five regiments, and jackets and pants for three; shoes for three and a half regiments; four thousand pairs socks; caps for one regiment; three thousand cap covers; 3,000 havelocks; 4,000 woolen shirts; linen for pants; 5,000 rubber spreads; 2,000 knapsacks; 2,000 haversacks; tents, large and small, for two regiments, and other articles of necessity. The whole amount of their purchases reached somewhere about $200,000. The full suits of uniforms cost, some $18.00, and some $16.20. Samples of the uniforms can be seen at the store of Salsman & Boote. They appear to be of good material (all wool) and well made. The coats are without tails—that is to say, they are jackets or roundabouts, which is in a little different style than heretofore. These goods are all expected here within a couple of weeks.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

More Triumphs of Diplomacy.

We congratulate the powers that be, at Washington, on the rare virtue of consistency, which is, figuratively and proverbially, a "jewel." Emory, the Secessionist and traitor, who had resigned, has been restored to an honorable position in the Army. How must our brave and glorious privates delight to serve under such an officer! They must experience a feeling akin to that with which the Whigs of the Revolution would have rushed to the leadership of Arnold just before the execution of Andre. But this is only in keeping with many other kindred achievements. Harvey still flourishes in spite of his admitted treason. The Departments are incumbered with the known Secession clerks; Ross Winans has been permitted to return to his treacherous and traitorous occupation at Baltimore; and who knows but the pirates recently captured on board the first privateer may yet be organized into a petted body-guard?

Your friends are already yours; buy your enemies. Is not this a doctrine for the present day?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Interesting Spectacle at Marietta.

The arrival and departure of troops, together with a fleet of steamers and a long train of army wagons, at Marietta, at the same hour, on Wednesday evening, presented an imposing and interesting spectacle. There was a fleet of ten steamers, with 4,000 troops aboard, while three other boats, the Transfer, Silver Heels, and Marmora, left for Parkersburg with the Ninth Indiana Regiment. At the same time a train of one hundred wagons and two hundred horses were in sight, approaching the town from Buffington, where they had left the steamer Stephen Decatur, the boat having been detained at the bar by low water.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

REBEL RASCALITY.—The Louisville *Journal* thus notices an attempt to take the life of Senator Johnson, at the State line, on his late journey to Washington via Cincinnati.

It seems that the Secessionists made an attempt to stop Andrew Johnson at the Cumberland Gap, saluting him with a round of balls at a distance of four hundred yards. It was lucky for him and perhaps quite as lucky for them that he escaped with his life. It is very likely that the unflinching old patriot will be killed, but the spirit of liberty will fearfully avenge his fall. The cause of disunion in Tennessee is not safe while he lives, nor will it be safe after his death.

THE BATTLE OF BOONVILLE.

Full Description of the Engagement.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
BOONVILLE, Mo., June 17.

The steamers A. McDowell, Iatan and City of Louisiana, left Jefferson City yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, and reached a point a mile below Providence last night, where it was thought best to lay up a few hours. Three companies of Bœrnstein's regiment, under his command, were left to protect the Capital. We were cheered enthusiastically by the little town of Marion as we passed them yesterday evening. This morning we took an early start, and reached Rocheport before six o'clock, where we made a short stop, but found the people mostly surly and not disposed to be communicative. We learned, however, that the enemy were in considerable force a few miles below this place, and preparing to make a vigorous defence. Leaving there, and taking the steam ferry boat Paul Wilcox with us, we ran up steadily till we had passed the foot of the island eight miles below here, and seeing a battery on the bluffs, and scouts hastening to report our arrival, we fell back to a point opposite the foot of the island, and at 7 o'clock, A. M., disembarked on the south shore, where the bottom land between the river and bluffs is some mile and a half wide. No traitors were visible there, and the troops at once took the river road for this city. Following this road somewhat over a mile and a half to where it ascends the bluffs, several shots from our scouts announced the driving in of the enemy's pickets.

We continued to ascend a gently undulating slope for nearly half a mile, when the enemy were reported in full force near the summit of the next swell of ground, about three hundred yards from our front. The enemy were exceedingly well posted, having every advantage in the selection of their ground, but as you will see, it has been clearly demonstrated, that one secessionist is hardly superior to many more than his equal number.

Arriving at the brow of the ascent, Capt. Totten opened the engagement by throwing a few 9-pounder explosives into their ranks, while the infantry filed oblique right and left and commenced a terrific volley of musketry, which was for a short time well replied to, the balls flying thick and fast about our ears, and occasionally wounding a man on our side. The enemy were posted in a lane running toward the river from the road along which the grand army of the United States were advancing, and in a brick house on the northeast corner of the junction of the two roads. A couple of bombs were thrown through the east wall of that house, scattering the enemy in all directions. The well directed fire of the German infantry, Lieut. Col. Schaeffer on the right, and Gen. Lyon's company of regulars and part of Col. Blair's regiment on the left of the road, soon compelled the enemy to present an inglorious aspect. They clambered over the fence into a field of wheat and again formed in line just on the brow of the hill. They then advanced some twenty steps to meet us, and for a short time the cannons were worked with great rapidity and effect. Just at this time the enemy opened a galling fire from a grove just on the left of our centre and from a shed beyond and still farther to the left.

The skirmish now assumed the magnitude of a battle. The commander, Gen. Lyon, exhibited the most remarkable coolness, and preserved throughout that undisturbed presence of mind shown by him alike in the camp, in private life, and on the field of battle. "Forward on the extreme right," "Give them another shot, Capt. Totten," echoed above the roar of musketry clear and distinct from the lips of the General, who led the advancing column. Our force was 2,000 in all, but not over 500 participated at any one time in the battle. The enemy, as we have since been reliably informed, were over 4,000 strong, and yet twenty minutes from the time when the first gun was fired the rebels were in full retreat, and our troops occupying the ground on which they first stood in line. The consummate cowardice displayed by the seceshers will be more fully understood when I add that the spurs or successive elevations now became more abrupt, steep and rugged, the enemy being fully acquainted with their ground, and strong positions behind natural defences, orchards and clumps of trees offering themselves every few yards. Nothing more, however, was seen of the flying fugitives until about one mile west of the house of Wm. M. Adams, where they were first posted. Just there was Camp Vest, and a considerable force seemed prepared to defend the approach to it. Meanwhile, a shot from the iron howitzer on the McDowell announced to us that Captain Voester, with his artillerymen, and Capt. Richardson's company of Infantry, who were left in charge of the boats, were commencing operations on the battery over a mile below Camp Vest. This but increased the panic among the invincible (?) traitors, and Capt. Totten had but to give them a few rounds before their heels were again in requisition, and Captains Cole and Miller, at the head of their companies, entered and took possession of the enemy's deserted breakfast tables.

About twenty horses had by this time arrived within our lines with vacant saddles, and the corps reportorial were successfully mounted on chosen steeds. The amount of plunder secured in Camp Vest, or Bacon, as the citizens here call it, from the name of the gentleman owning a fine house close by, was very large. One thousand two hundred shoes, twenty or thirty tents, quantities of ammunition, some fifty guns of various patterns, blankets, coats, carpet sacks and two secession flags were included in the sum total.

Leaving Captain Cole in command of the camp, we pushed on toward Boonville, chasing the cowardly wretches, who outnumbered us two to one. The McDowell now came along up in the rear and off to the right from our troops, and having a more distinct view of the enemy from the river, and observing their intention to make another stand at the Fair Grounds, one mile east of here, where the State has an army extemporized, Capt. Voester again sent them his compliments from the old howitzer's mouth, which, with a couple of shots from Capt. Totten, and a volley from Lothrop's detachment of rifles, scattered the now thoroughly alarmed enemy in all directions. Their flight through the village commenced soon after eight o'clock, and continued until after eleven. Some three hundred crossed the river, many went south, but the bulk kept on westwardly. A good many persons were taken at the different points of battle, but it is believed the enemy secured none of ours.

Capt. Richardson had landed below, and with the support of the howitzer from the steamer McDowell, captured their battery, consisting of two 6-pounders (with which they intended to sink our fleet), twenty prisoners, one caisson, and eight horses with military saddles. The enemy did not fire a shot from their cannon. Speaking of prizes, the brilliant achievement in that line was by our reverend friend, William A. Pill, chaplain of the First Regiment. He had charge of a party of four men, two mounted and two on foot, with which to take charge of the wounded. Ascending the brow of a hill, he suddenly came upon a company of twenty-four rebels, armed with revolvers, and fully bent upon securing a place of safety for their carcasses. Their intentions, however, were considerably modified when the parson ordered them to halt, which they did, surrendering their arms. Surrounded by the squad of five men, they were then marched on board the Louisiana, prisoners of war. The parson also captured two other secessionists during the day, and at one time, needed a wagon and horses for the wounded, and finding friendly suggestions wasted on a stubborn old rebel, placed a revolver at his head, and the desired articles were forthcoming. In time of peace the preacher had prepared for war.

After passing the Fair Grounds, our troops came slowly towards town. They were met on the east side of the creek by Judge Miller, of the District Court, and other prominent citizens, bearing a flag of truce, in order to assure our troops of friendly feelings sustained by three-fourths of the inhabitants, and if possible prevent the shedding of innocent blood. They were met cordially by Gen. Lyon and Col. Blair, who promised, if no resistance was made to their entrance, that no harm need be feared. Major O'Brine soon joined the party from the city, and formally surrendered it to the Federal forces. The troops then advanced, headed by the Major and Gen. Lyon, and were met at the principal corner of the street by a party bearing and waving that beautiful emblem under which our armies gather and march forth conquering and to conquer. The flag party cheered the troops, who lustily returned the compliment. American flags are now quite thick on the street, and secessionists are nowhere.

As usual, the traitors had destroyed the telegraphic communication with the East, and I have therefore been unable to transmit the news of our victory.

The gallant bearing of our men is the subject of constant remark and praise from the officers, while Col. Blair, Lieutenant Colonel Andrews, Adjutant Hancock, Major Conant, and many others won golden opinions from the soldiers for their fearless and determined behavior.

There were two men killed on our side—Jacob Kiburtz, commissary of Company B, Second Regiment, who kept a cigar manufactory on Second street, St. Louis, between Plum and Poplar, and M. L. Coolidge, of Company B, First Regiment. Nine of our men were wounded, but few of them severely. One man is also missing, who was known to have been badly shot. Thos. McCord, of Lothrop's regulars, was one of the most seriously hurt. The loss of the enemy will probably never be fully ascertained. It did not fall short of 50, and probably will run as high as 100. Among the dead are Dr. Wm. Quarles, Isaac Hodges, and 13 others of the Cooper county company; Francis A. Hulin, of the Pettis county Rifles, and many others more or less prominent, some of whom have not yet been recognized.

The enemy had two regiments of 1,800 men under command of Col. J. S. Marmaduke, of Arrow Rock, and nine hundred cavalry, besides other companies whose muster-rolls have not been captured. Horace H. Brand was Lieut. Colonel of Marmaduke's regiment. It was reported, and for some time generally believed, that he was among the dead, but he has since been heard from, taking a meal several miles away. Gov. Jackson was also seen at three o'clock this afternoon at a blacksmith's shop about fifteen miles from here. Gen. Price left Sunday morning on the steamer H. D. Bacon for Arrow Rock. His *health was very poor* when he left.

You can hardly imagine the joy expressed and felt by the loyal citizens here when the federal troops entered the city. Stores, which had been closed all day, begun to open, the national flag was quickly run up on a secession pole, cheers for the Union, Lyon, Blair and Lincoln, were frequently heard, and everything betokened the restoration of peace, law and order. True men say had the troops delayed ten days longer it would have been impossible for them to remain in safety. Irresponsible vagabonds had been taking guns wherever they could find them, and notifying the most substantial and prosperous citizens to leave. As a specimen of the feeling here, Mr. McPherson, proprietor of the City Hotel, denounces the whole secession movement as the greatest crime committed since the crucifiction of our Saviour.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

At one time the bullets were flying thick and Gen. Lyon was at the head of the column mounted. He undertook to dismount, that his position might be a trifle less conspicuous, when his horse suddenly jumped with fright, throwing the General to the ground, but without injuring him seriously. The rumor suddenly spread through the ranks that General Lyon had been shot from his horse, and the indignation and cries of vengeance were terrific.

At the Fair Grounds several hundred muskets were seized at the armory, where flint locks were being altered.

Captain Totten says he fired about 100 rounds of ball, shell and canister.

Parson Pill, to-day, found on the battle field a check for $4,000 on the American Exchange Bank, which has been sent to the Secretary of War.

Capt. Stone, with a "squad" of printers, is about publishing the *American Patriot*, to be issued from the office of the defunct Boonville *Patriot*, whose editor it is said was on the battle field yesterday. It will be issued semi-occasionally until further notice.

The following interesting documents were found among others equally interesting and more decidedly treasonable:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST REG'T RIFLES, M. S. G.,
BOONVILLE, Mo., June 14, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.—The commanders of companies of the regiment and of the troops attached will bring their companies to Boonville with the greatest dispatch. They will proceed to move the instant this order is received, bringing with them all arms and ammunition it is possible to procure. The expenses of said movement will be paid by the State. All orders of a prior date conflicting with this from any headquarters whatever will be disobeyed. By order of

COL. J. S. MARMADUKE.
JOHN W. YOUNG, Adjutant.

CAPTAINS:—Hurry on day and night. Everybody, citizens and soldiers, must come, bringing their arms and ammunition. Time is everything.
In great haste, J. S. MARMADUKE.

From Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

SECRETARY CAMERON'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Secretary Cameron at the dinner of the St. Andrew's Society last evening, was the most satisfactory declaration of the policy of the Administration that has yet been made, and that clause wherein he states "that the war would continue until all the causes which produced it are removed, and when it terminates we shall hear no more of Virginians, no more of South Carolinians, but shall be all Americans, one and indivisible," was received with immense cheering. We are happy to have it in our power to say that the activity of the War Department has illustrated the sincerity of his declarations. More systematic and effective labor has been performed in the last eight days, than at any corresponding period of time. The country will give him salutation and support in the highest exercise of his energy in accumulating a force which shall make resistance hopeless.

FROM MEXICO.

The Postmaster General has concluded a postal treaty with the Government of Mexico, with some slight modifications from its original draft.

We have late advices from Mexico. The Government is stable and growing in the confidence of the people. The old Cabinet has resigned, and a new one has been selected by the President from the members of Congress. There is a strong and cordial feeling toward the United States Government, in spite of the most absurd rumors which have reached there as to our condition. It was reported there that President Lincoln had been driven out of Washington, and that Gen. Scott had resigned and taken command of the Southern Army.

VALIANT SOLDIERS.

Persons living in the vicinity of the rebel batteries at Vienna state positively that when the valiant South Carolina Regiment formed in line of battle on one side of the battery, they placed in front of them 150 negroes whom they had brought from the Palmetto State, to receive the fire of the Ohioans. But this stratagem did not avail, for Cuffee invariably dropped flat on his face whenever the muskets of the Government troops were pointed in his direction; hence it was that six South Carolinians were killed, instead of six negroes. The rebels said there were 200 cavalry on the ground, who covered their retreat.

A HEROIC OHIOAN.

A most patriotic and heroic spirit was displayed by one of the Ohio soldiers on the occasion. He was hit by a Minie ball, which shattered his arm, rendering it entirely useless. No longer able to use his musket on the rifles, with his shattered limb dangling by his side, he threw it down and cried out, "I am for the Union forever—give me a pistol." This weapon being furnished him by a private standing by his side, the brave fellow blazed away at the traitors until he sank to the ground from the loss of blood.

Departure of Gen. McClellan and Staff.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Major General McClellan and staff, accompanied by the Sturgis Rifle corps of Sharp shooters, from Chicago, left for the "seat of war" yesterday at 11 A. M., in a special train from the Little Miami Depot. The Sturgis Rifle Corps accompany General McClellan. Among the staff we noticed Major Williams, Adjutant General; Surgeon Wright, Lieutenant Williams, Lieut. Crispin, Ord. Dep't, Judge Key and Col. F. W. Lander, Aid-de-Camps.

THE STURGIS RIFLES.

Capt Steel, a crack Chicago Company, armed and equipped, and transported to Washington by the munificence of Solomon Sturgis passed, through this city at an early hour yesterday. By some error, the dispatch which should have announced their coming, played the laggard, and arrived so late that no preparations were made for their comfort. This mortifying mistake caused a great deal of chagrin. We met one gentleman driving around making preparations for their entertainment.

CHICAGO DRAGOONS.

Another unlooked for arrival was that of the Chicago Dragoons, who came at sunset. They are 110 strong, under the command of Capt. Barker—a noble looking set of men, magnificently mounted, and armed with sabre, pistol, and Sharpe's carbine.

The men took supper at the Burnet House, and lodged at the Gibson and Dennison. They will breakfast at the Broadway, and leave for Virginia to-day, where they will join Gen. McClellan.

INSPECTION OF CLOTHING.

Mr. W. W. Northup inspected a quantity of clothing at the Quartermaster's Department in Camp Dennison yesterday. Out of 6,540 pairs of pants made by Hiedelback, Seasongood & Co., Mack & Bro., Kuhn, Netter & and Rindskopf, Bros. & Co., of Cincinnati, 1,500 pairs were rejected. 1,800 uniform coats manufactured by Davis, Peixotte & Co., of Cleveland, and Smith, Sprague & Cook, of New York, after examination, were selected out of a lot of 5,080, and likewise rejected.

Kentucky News—Southern Items.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 20, 1861.

The *Courier* has learned that thirteen Federal troops captured at Great Bethel have arrived at Richmond.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 18th inst., says that at Nashville, on election day, a large number of tickets were endorsed with "No more Yankee School Teachers."

The vote in Tennessee, as far as heard from, is as follows: for separation, 99,296; no separation, 44,206.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says that it is time to put aside all such delicacy as that which springs from the idea of neutrality. We trust Columbus will be seized, fortified in a formidable manner, and all communication with Cairo stopped. Then we need never apprehend the contest in this valley extending to Memphis.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that while the Niagara was in port at Havana, she compelled two vessels to haul down the Confederate flag. It adds: "Let her commander be remembered. Let his hated ship be driven from our waters, or sunk beneath them. We are fixing up something which we trust will do one thing or the other." The same paper says that the steamship Sumter will be ready in a few days, but as she cannot get out of the passes, and as the Lincoln Government is purchasing steamboats with the object of transporting soldiers South, would it not be well for the Sumter and McRae to repair to Memphis?

A special dispatch from Richmond, dated the 15th inst., to the *Picayune*, says that the vail of secrecy was yesterday removed from the proceedings of the Virginia State Convention. The vote on the 17th of April, for the Secession ordinance was 88, and against it 55. On the 14th inst., the ordinance was signed by 9 delegates only.

Kanawha River Obstructed by the Rebels.

When the steamer Ohio No. 3 passed Point Pleasant, on Tuesday, it was reported that, in anticipation of a fleet of steamers ascending the Kanawha with troops, the rebels had obstructed the channel at "Red House Shoals," twenty three miles above the mouth, by sinking flatboats in the channels or chutes. This is the most dangerous point on the river, being easily fortified against invasion.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Epitaph.

On the late Major General Sterling Price, who fell at the battle of Boonville, June 17th, 1861:

This luckless General, who lies here,
Was conquered by the *diarrhoea!*

SPECIAL DISPATCHES

NO BATTLE YET IN VIRGNIA.

TROOPS HELD IN READINESS.

COLONEL WALLACE HEMMED IN.

Another Fight in Missouri

GOV. JACKSON CLOSELY PURSUED.

MORE REBEL VANDALISM

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

MATTERS IN CAIRO

Interesting News from the South.

Washington Facts and Rumors.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1861.

In consequence of the reports which positively affirmed that Gen. Beauregard's army was advancing upon the Union forces in Virginia, yesterday I started for the Federal outposts, near Fall's Church, about six miles west of the river, where I camped with an Ohio regiment over night, hoping and expecting to witness a battle, and report to you from the field of action after the Union victory.

The entire Federal line was in arms all night, and strong scouting parties scoured the country in all directions in search of the supposed columns advancing toward us; but up to the hour of my return, this morning, not a secessionist of any sort had come in sight.

Gen. McDowell's information of the contemplated movement from the rebel camp at Manassas Junction came, as he supposed, from reliable sources; but his later advices received this morning proved it to have been erroneous.

The Secession and Federal pickets are said to be almost in sight of each other; and the rebels are supposed to be in strong force this side of Fairfax Court House.

I am told that many secession sympathisers walked the streets of this city until morning, momentarily expecting to hear the Federal batteries across the river announce the approach of the rebels.

The army about Washington is to be very largely increased. Five thousand troops have come in since yesterday morning. Fully 45,000 effective men are now here, clearly indicative of Gen. Scott's intention to make this point the basis for great operations in Virginia. Sixty-five thousand men are, it is expected, to be collected here early next week, of whom fifty thousand will form the Grand Army of the United States that will occupy Richmond in less than a month.

Twenty-nine regiments are accepted for the war, from Massachusetts, Indiana, Kansas and Iowa.

Kansas will furnish in the aggregate seven regiments to be commanded by Jim Lane, who received his commission as Brigadier General yesterday.

Major-Gen. McClellan has received positive instructions to clear all Western Virginia of all rebels and rebellions. His army will be largely reinforced for extensive operations south of the Kanawha River.

The promptness and vigor of Gen. Lyon in his operations in Missouri elicit great praise here. Some Generals after his fashion are sadly wanted here.

In spite of urgent appeals from all sources, Harvey, the Resident Minister in Portugal, has not been recalled. It is currently believed that he knows too much to be summarily dismissed.

From Springfield.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, June 21, 1861.

Geo. T. Pearson, a lawyer of this city, formerly of Chicago, was shot this morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, by William Pierce, chief of the night police. Pearson has been in the habit, when drunk, of beating his wife, to whom he was less than six months married. Last night the police interfered, attracted by her screams. He was induced to leave the house, but when a few steps away, drew a pistol, snapped it at the officer, and then with it struck him on the head. Pierce then fired, the shot taking effect in Pearson's temple, of which he died in about an hour. A coroner's inquest exonerated Pierce.

The Commission for the purchase of State arms have adjourned, and postponed for the present the purchase of arms. The difficulty of concluding contracts I understood to be no other than that satisfactory negotiations cannot be made for payment.

It seems to be the general impression that all Illinois troops that can be spared will soon be ordered East, and probably into Virginia, perhaps as many as ten or twelve regiments, leaving no more than are needed for the defence of Cairo. Another call on Illinois for troops may be anticipated.

It is confidently claimed by his friends, that Pulley, arrested for treason, will not be indicted.

A secession flag, of the Palmetto stripe, has attracted considerable attention at the State House. It was captured at Utica, Mo., by Patrick, of Co. C, Sixteenth Regiment, and brought here by Gov. Wood.

The item of transportation is likely to amount to an enormous sum.

To avoid the expense, and to drill his regiment as well, Gol. Grant will, if allowed, march his men from Camp Yates to Quincy.

The first batch of Canal claim bonds were issued to-day.

Capt. Pitcher arrived to-day and has gone to Belleville to muster in Col. Dougherty's regiment.

The *Democrat's* attack on Gen. Mather does not harm him here where he is known. No man in Springfield sustains a higher character for honesty, principle and purity of life.

The Secretary of War advised Gov. Yates this afternoon of the acceptance of ten companies of cavalry for three years from Illinois. These companies have been designated as follows: Chicago Dragoons, Capt. Barker; Hoffman Light Cavalry, Capt. Schambeck; Company from McLean County, Capt. J. McNulta; Company from Monmouth, Warren Co., Capt. A. C. Harding; Company from St. Charles, Kane Co., Capt. P. J. Burchill; Springfield Company, Capt. John Burnet; Knoxville, Knox County Company, Capt. J. B. Smith; Centralia Company, Capt. Noleman; Company from White Co., Capt. Burrell, and one compano from south of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, yet to be assigned. These troops are wanted immediately. For further particulars refer to General Order of this date.

From Cairo and the South.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 21, 1861.

Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, is still here. He will leave to-morrow morning for Cincinnati. He has many times expressed himself as much delighted with the appearance and character of the troops stationed here. He acknowledges that they compare most favorably with the troops of the Confederate army in all respects, more particularly in their moral and disciplinary character. I learn from him that he will devote a letter to the *Times* with his impressions of Camp Defiance and its surroundings. Mr. Russell appears a very cordial and courteous gentleman, and has gained the good will of the officers and citizens here, notwithstanding the prejudice which his letters have excited. He does not hesitate to say that his letters have been much emasculated by the conductors of the *Times*, so much so as to materially change their character.

The Memphis *Appeal* of this evening contains an account of the recent fight in Missouri with the following startling head.

"*Glorious news from Missouri—Battles of Kansas City and Booneville—The Federalists defeated with a loss of Five Hundred Killed and Wounded—One Thousand Federalists taken prisoners, including Gen. Lyon—Six pieces of Federal cannon and several hundred stand of arms captured—The steamer Iatan riddled and sunk.*"

The *Appeal* then proceeds to give all the details of this great rebel victory, but finally closes by saying in a postscript that a later dispatch contradicted the story, notwithstanding which it believes it to be true.

The *Appeal* contains the returns of the recent election in Tennessee, from all the counties and camps, and makes the following footings for Secession, 10,125, for the Union 46,085. In eastern Tennessee the vote is for the Union 31,710, for Secession 13,423; Union majority 18,287. The call for a Convention is defeated by a considerable majority.

The *Appeal* has been compelled to greatly reduce its dimensions owing to the impossibility of getting paper.

The Austin (Texas) *Gazette* of the 16th says Union associations are forming in that State, and calls upon the rebel ruffians to break them up wherever they may be discovered.

The party of ladies and gentlemen from Chicago, who have been on a visit to this Camp, left for home this evening. They go home highly delighted with what they saw.

From Missouri.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 21, 1861.

We have startling advices to-day from the Southwest, by special telegraph to the *Democrat*, as follows:

SYRACUSE, June 21.—An expedition nearly a thousand strong, with four pieces of artillery, composing five companies of Col. Blair's regiment and Lyon's regulars—the whole commanded by Capt. Totten, left Boonville on Wednesday and arrived here yesterday (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock. Gov. Jackson and a mounted body guard 500 strong had previously arrived here on Tuesday, and had destroyed everything perishable, regardless alike of friend or foe. When they got wind of a pursuit they left before sunrise yesterday morning—only a few hours before the Boonville troops arrived—and at 11 o'clock were passing through Florence, some ten miles distant on the Warsaw road. The Federal troops arrived here only to find the bird had flown, and they were then too foot sore after their long march to continue the chase. They have to-day (Friday) started in fresh pursuit.

A battle took place last Tuesday morning near the town of Cole Camp, on the Warsaw road, about twenty-five miles from this place (Syracuse,) and nearly as far from Warsaw. The party attacked were some 800 home guards under Capt. Cook in Camp Lyon, and the assailants were the "advance guard" of Claib. Jackson's flying hosts. Capt. Cook's men were mostly found in a large barn, and ere they could prepare for action the rebels had picked off some of the guards. The engagement soon became general, but Captain Cook's men, not being as yet fully armed, were compelled to quit the field. The loss on our side is 18 killed, 20 wounded, (some of them severely,) with 30 missing, probably taken prisoners. The rebels lost some 40 men killed. Not over half of Cook's party were armed, and no more than 200 of them at most participated in the fight. Among their killed are Capt. Carl Britt, and a Lieutenant. Cook's men are prepared to join Capt. Totten's expedition in disputing Jackson's passage.

Before Jackson's troops left Syracuse, on Thursday, a party of them went west on the line of the Pacific Railroad, destroying the track and burning the Lamine bridge.

Correspondence which the fugitives had left behind them has been seized at Boonville, implicating parties in St. Louis in treasonable designs.

[Dispatch to the Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The battle which took place at Cole Camp, early Tuesday morning, was between eight hundred Union Home Guards under Capt. Cook, and a large party of secessionists from Warsaw and the surrounding country. Fifteen Guards killed, twenty wounded, many of them seriously, and thirty prisoners taken. Most of the Guards were in a large barn when the firing began, but they immediately sprung to arms, and it is said killed 40 of the attacking party before being overpowered by their superior numbers. Nearly all of them finally escaped and are ready to join our forces to dispute the passage of the State troops. Capt. Cook reached Syracuse Friday morning in disguise. He says that over half his force was unarmed, not more than 200 participated in the fight. He has gone forward from Syracuse to overtake and consult with Capt. Totten.

Some of Jackson's party went west from Syracuse on Wednesday night by railroad, taking what rolling stock they could and destroying the rest. They also burned Lamine Bridge, a costly structure six miles west.

Syracuse is now protected by Federal troops.

Among several letters captured in Boonville by Gen. Lyon are seven letters, embracing orders from headquarters to destroy the bridges on the North Missouri, Hannibal & St. Joe, and Pacific railroads, and instructions to different officers and individuals respecting the organization of troops, etc., etc. Also one enumerating the arms and munitions seized at Liberty Arsenal some time since. The list is as follows:—5 brass and 12 iron 6-pounders; 166 balls; 380 pound canister; 53 strap shot; 380 pound rounds; 180 muskets; 224 rifles; 121 carbines; 811 pistols; 469 sabres; 39 artillery swords; 1,000 pound cannon powder; 9,900 pound musket powder, and 4,800 pound rifle powder; 4,800 pounds rifle powder; hundred eighty thousand musket cartridges; nine thousand musketoon ditto; seventeen thousand five hundred rifle ditto; fifty eight thousand pistol ditto; ten thousand blank ditto.

Last Night's Dispatches

Another Traitor Stricken off.

WASHINTON, June 21.—Lieut. Tyler, of the Marine Corps, lately under arrest at New York, has been dismissed the service.

New York State Volunteers.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 21.—The 26th Regiment, Col. Christian, left at 10 o'clock for Washington. Five Regiments are now here and will be mustered into the U. S. service for two years, immediately.

The Wisconsin Boys at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—The Second Wisconsin Regiment passed through here this evening for Washington. They were welcomed by a large and enthusiastic crowd of citizens, and before leaving partook of refreshments which had been provided in the Park.

The 'Old Sixth" of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Watson, of the Massachusetts 6th Regiment, now at the Relay House, is authorized to raise an additional Regiment in Massachusetts. Many of the men now in the old 6th, who are here for three months, will form the new Regiment.

The Pawnee on her cruise down the river, seized 10,000 lbs of Bacon and stores destined for the secessionists.

Narrow Escape of Mrs. Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—While Mrs. Lincoln, her two younger children, and some friends were riding in Virginia to-day, the tongue of their carriage broke, the horses became unmanageable, and the driver was thrown from his seat. The consequences looked serious, when the horses were stopped by a member of the 25th regiment.

From Harper's Ferry—More Vandalism.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The *American* learns that there are 11,000 in the rebel camp four miles this side of Winchester. Gen. Cadwalader was still at Williamsport. The secessionists opposite threaten to bombard the town and the people were frightened and leaving. Something important is expected of Gen. Patterson's column shortly.

Three hundred Confederate troops arrived at Harper's Ferry yesterday, and completed their work of destruction by burning the rifle factory and the Shenandoah Bridge. They ran a locomotive into the river. They said they were instructed to blow up every house in town that had a Union flag flying, but none were found. They arrested 11 Union men, and drove the balance into the river, firing on them as they swam to the Maryland shore.

A messenger who arrived from Col. Wallace, from Cumberland, reports Wallace as on the point of starting for Bedford, Pa. He had sent to Patterson for aid to drive the rebels from Romney.

Rumors and Speculations at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The New York *Commercial's* correspondent telegraphs that officers of the army say unless a collision occurs before to-morrow evening there is little chance of any taking place any time. There is a confirmed conviction here that the rebels are outflanked and must fight or surrender.

The special to the New York *Post* says:

This (Friday) morning, the rebels were concentrating a large force at Fairfax Court House. Every movement indicates an attack on our lines within a short time. It is believed that Beauregard can concentrate 60,000 troops at any point within a week. Undoubtedly he has forces at command, and it is not impossible that he will be forced to make a speedy advance movement.

Five regiments are under orders to march at a moment's notice, indicating preparations for emergencies.

At Alexandria all was quiet, but the weather hot. The reports of outposts along the London railroad, are of a peaceful character, except that the rebel flag and pickets are seen only a few miles distant.

The Washington *Star* says Gen. McDowell has advanced his lines four miles further towards Fairfax.

To-day advices have been received from the camp of the Confederate troops near Vienna. No new movements had taken place. Our troops are in occupation of Vienna, and fully prepared for any attack. A strict examination of the causes of the lamentable affair at Vienna, has resulted in the exculpation of the engineer of the train which took up the Ohio troops. The responsibility of the blunder which resulted so disastrously for our troops, rests upon Gen. Schenck.

The Treason Case at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Marshal Bonifant is summoning witnesses from Baltimore county to appear before the Grand Jury on Monday, in the case of Merryman, for burning bridges and doing other acts against the Union.

Indiana Troops in a Tight Place.

HARRISBURG, June 21.—News was received here to-day that Col. Wallace's command is hemmed in by a rebel force 10,000 strong, and all retreat cut off. Several regiments have left to-night to relieve him.

State War Loan of Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 21.—Offers for the Maine State Loan, from par to four per cent. premium, have been made largely in excess of the amount called for.

Major Winthrop's Funeral.

NEW HAVEN, June 11.—Maj. Winthrop's funeral to-day is attended by all the military, city and State officers, and citizens.

Afternoon Dispatches.

From Washington and Virginia.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—There are some 25,000 troops on the Virginia side, within ten miles of the Potomac. On this side there are 30,000 ready to cross at a moment's notice. Should the enemy advance from Fairfax, they will meet not only the number of troops first named, but a flank movement will be made by a force at least 10,000 strong, stationed on the river, six miles above the city. The Federal army will be fully 30,000 men, while that of the rebels cannot be more that 20,000, at the farthest.

Citizens of the adjoining counties of Virginia, are arriving almost hourly in Alexandria to-day, by boat and afoot, to escape being impressed into service. Guards are scouring those cities with lists of voters against the ordinance of secession, and arresting all they can get hold of, taking them to Manassas Junction. Many who were escaping were fired on by the closely pursuing rebels. The object in arresting them is to impress them into service against the Government.

[Special to the N. Y. Eve. Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A party of rebels came up the Potomac last night, and attempted to fire Long Bridge. They were fired upon by our troops, and four or five killed, a number wounded, and the balance (nineteen in number taken prisoners, and are now at the arsenal. The rebels were provided with powder and matches to destroy the bridge. The number killed, is probably exaggerated.

All the army surgeons connected with the regiments, were ordered over the Potomac late last night.

The War Department has discovered female secessionists carrying on regular correspondence with Beauregard, via Mt. Vernon. The *National Republican* of this morning says it is probable that Congress will place means at the disposal of the President for the colonization of such of our colored people as desire to emigrate to Hayti—that the contraband slaves held by the Federal troops will be included in this measure.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Gen. McDowell visited Gen. Scott to-day, with a plan and proposition to capture the enemy immediately. Gen. Scott answered, "No, sir, no."

The Ohio camp is supposed to be directly menaced. The rebel picket flags are visible from Gen. Schenck's head quarters. The Navy Department knows nothing of the landing of troops at Savannah or elsewhere on the Southern coast.

It should be understood that a large number of the regiments accepted by Government within a few weeks, were accepted on condition that they should be ready to move within a specified time. Not a few have failed to comply with the stipulation. There is more room for new ones than there might otherwise be. No full regiment that is ready within ten days will be likely to be refused. The Secretary of War telegraphed to-day to Gov. Curtin for more troops. A similar message, we learn, has been sent to Gov. Morgan and other States. It is deemed desirable that all regiments now accepted should be ready for the field at the earliest moment. The Board of Army Surgeons meet to morrow to examine applicants for surgeons to fill the vacancy in the army. No one will be appointed unless certified to by the Board as duly qualified. A contract for six hundred of the Griffin rifle guns was awarded to-day. Gen. Meigs strongly recommended it.

Latest from Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, June 21.—Within a few hours there have been rumors of a large secession force advancing upon Fort Monroe from the direction of Yorktown. Reconnoisances towards Great Bethel were therefore made this morning, under direction of Capt. Smith, U. S. A. Max Weber's Regiment of German Turners, with a company of Regulars in charge of two pieces of artillery, left Hampton 6 hours ago, and have not yet been heard from. Our picket guard near Little Bethel was yesterday driven in by the rebels. Tetes du pont are being daily formed on Hampton Creek, preparatory to rebuilding the bridges.

Two persons came in this morning, representing themselves to be deserters from Sewall's Point, but I learn from Gen. Butler that their statements were so contradictory that he was obliged to send them to the guard house as spies. It is said that the rebels are erecting strong masked batteries opposite the Rip Raps, since the successful experiment with Sawyer's gun.

Important events are expected at that place. No correct returns of the killed and wounded at Great Bethel have yet been made, and never will be.

The Letting of the Arms Contracts at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 21.—The bids for furnishing arms have been opened. The following have been accepted, being the lowest in their respective departments:

Norman Wiard, New York, for a battery of six steel guns, with patent projectile; warranted to throw a ball 4½ miles.

Ames Manufacturing Co., Chicopee, Massachusett's, for a battery of six of James' rifled cannon.

Nicholas, Sherman & Co., Newark, N. J., for artillery harness.

Turner & Sidway, Chicago, musket and rifle equipments.

The Commissioners get for $3.35 the same articles that the United States pays $4.22 for in Boston. The equipment is much more complete than that bought by Gov. Wood, including waist belt, cartridge box, bayonet scabbard, shoulder braces, cap boxes, &c., of the best material, with brass plates, bearing the inscription "Illinois V. M." No one offered to furnish this complete equipment for any less.

Bids for muskets and Minie rifles are yet held in abeyance, to await the disposal of the State bonds, or their acceptance at par by the bidders.

Prussian Army Officers for the United States.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The *World* says information was received yesterday, by the steamer Africa, that 60 officers in the Prussian army have been granted leave of absence for two years. Their services will soon be tendered to the United States for that length of time.

The Texan troops numbering 400 men, now at Fort Hamilton, in consequence of having pledged themselves not to take up arms against the Confederate States, have petitioned to the War Department for a discharge.

From the Southwest.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 16th, says there are men in New Orleans who will undertake to capture the steamer Brooklyn for $100,000.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 16th, says three plans have been suggested to the Council of Defense to sink or drive off the Niagara from Mobile Point. It adds: "The Niagara will be obliged to get out of the way of an iron battery which will soon be after her."

The Second Wisconsin Regiment.

To H. H. Porter, Gen. Freight Agent M. S. & N. I. R. R., Chicago:

The military train arrived at Toledo at 6:25 this morning, with the Second Wisconsin Regiment. Whole time from Chicago to Toledo, 8 hours and 55 minutes. I made the run from Goshen to Toledo (140 miles) in 4 hours and 5 minutes.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Supt.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The First Iowa Regiment, Col. Bates, left Hudson, at the junction of the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Tuesday morning, to effect a junction with Gen. Lyon at Boonville.

Arms from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 21.—We learn on excellent authority that the Bavaria, recently arrived, brought 170 cases of arms, many of the boxes being double the usual size. The number of arms is estimated at between 8,000 or 10,000 stand.

MARRIED.

In this city, June 20th, at St. Ansgarius Parsonage, by Rev. E. B. Tuttle, Mr. WM. P. SCHUTTLER and Miss AMELIA C. COOK.

DIED.

In this city, at the Briggs House, on Friday evening, June 21st, Mrs. ELIZA E., wife of George H. French, aged 48 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Briggs House on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CARD MUSIC FOR BANDS.—Ditson's Select Music for Brass Bands, including Popular National Airs. Printed on Cards for the use of Bands of fourteen or a less number of instruments. Price $1 00 per sett. Mailed, post paid, on receipt of price. A list of pieces sent on application. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—By a stout able-bodied man, a situation as a farm hand, or would accept of any employment as porter, &c. Address D. BUSNE, at this office. je22x1t

WANTED—An unfurnished Room, without Board, on Michigan or Wabash avenue between Washington and Van Buren streets. Address P. O. Box 5984. je22x1t

WANTED.—Young men with a capital of $3 to $5 are making from $2 to $4 a day selling Kelly's Metallic Polish, Worden's Patent Shoe Tie, &c., &c., all selling rapidly. Send $1 and we will send samples that will sell for $5, or send $5 and receive what will bring $25. Address "Great Northwestern Agency, 126 Randolph street." Post Office Box 3871. je22x1t

PARTNER WANTED.—(Either active or otherwise), with three hundred dollars cash, in a business involving little or no risk. The best of references given. Address, with real name, &c., "J. S.," this office. je22x1t

TO LAND-HOLDERS.—A Five-Story first class Store, well located for business, in the City of Chicago, together with from $5,000 to $8,000 cash, will be exchanged for good Illinois or Iowa Unimproved Lands at fair prices. Inquire at the Office of A. J. GALLOWAY & CO., 159 Lake street. je22-e85-1w

DESK ROOM WANTED—In a pleasant office, centrally located. Address Post Office Box 270, stating location. je22-e89-3t

WANTED—A healthy Wet Nurse. Apply at No. 5 Washington street. je22-e88-3t

OLIVE OIL.—For sale two ten gallon cans Olive Oil, a good article, either one or both cans sold at less than New York cost price. Sample can be had and particulars known by addressing Box 3805, Chicago. je22x3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, can be obtained at the Waverley House, No. 333 Kinzie street, for $5.00 per week. Day Board $2.50 per week. Transcient $1.00 per day. je22x3t

LOST—On Michigan avenue, a Cameo Breast Pin. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 101 Lake street. F. PORTER THAYER & [illegible]

STRAWBERRIES FOR CANNING AND PRESERVES.—The subscriber will furnish "WILSON'S STRAWBERRY," Fresh from the beds, to parties who wish to preserve or can this delicate fruit. Orders should be left at 165 South Water st. [je22x1t] H. P. STANLEY.

E. I. TINKHAM & CO. have removed their Office to Loomis' Building, corner of South Water and Clark streets, ROOM No. 6, (up-stairs.) Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

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GREAT REDUCTION!—From and after this date I will sell the
Best No. 1
FIRE CRACKERS,
FIRE CRACKERS,
AT
$1.50 per Box .... 40 Packs.
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FIRE WORKS OF ALL KINDS
IN PROPORTION.
At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
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Excursion Trips to the Seashore.
PORTLAND, RIVER SAGUENAY,
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP, THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.
White Mountains, &c.
THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA
Will, during the summer, issue return tickets, GOOD UNTIL FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, at unusually low rates of fare.
For full particulars apply personally or by letter to
JAMES WARRACK,
General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago.
W. SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO.
1861.
The Michigan Southern Railroad Company's splendid Passenger Steamers
CITY OF BUFFALO, 2,100 tons burthen,
A. D. PERKINS, COMMANDER.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,000 tons burthen,
L. B. GOLDSMITH, COMMANDER.
Will, on and after June 24th, leave C. & T. Co's Dock, at Cleveland for Buffalo alternately every evening at 9 o'clock, except Saturday and Sunday.
Railroad Tickets good on Steamers. First class fare includes Meals and State Rooms.
These Boats have no equals for Speed, Safety and Comfort. Connections made at Buffalo with trains for Niagara Falls, Saratoga, New York, Boston, &c., &c. Freight rates same as Propeller. Time quicker than by other routes. J. C. HARRISON, Manager, Buffalo. LEWIS R. MORRIS, Freight Agent, Cleveland.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of Produce at very low rates, which include all expenses except ocean insurance. They also grant through bills of lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS.
CAMP BLANKETS
AND KNAPSACKS COMBINED,
And so arranged that they may be formed into Tent
KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES.
The above are newly invented equipments, and are furnished in large quantities to the Eastern Troops—being considered the best in use. PLAIN KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CAMP BLANKETS, RUBBER CLOTH, CANTEENS, &c., may be had in any quantity at the [illegible] Agency of [illegible] & CO., 114 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

CONGRESS WATER.—
FRESH
CONGRESS WATER
FOR SALE BY CASE OR BOTTLE.
We keep it on Ice for those who prefer to drink it in our store.
SODA WATER,
With the Choicest Fruit Syrups.
J. H. REED & CO.,
Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, [illegible] Varnishes, Window Glass of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils of best quality; Brushes, and all appurtenances to the trade. THOS. H. WOOD & CO.

ROTHE'S HAIR DYE.—The best and cheapest Dye in use. A large invoice just received by GALE BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

CARRIAGES—At Shelton & Tuttle's
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
On Market street near Washington street, may be found the largest and best assortment of Carriages and Buggies in the city, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
IN THE
CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.
One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion, $ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, [illegible]
One Square, two weeks, [illegible]
One Square, one month, [illegible]
One Square, three months, [illegible]
One Square, six months, [illegible]
One Square, one year ... 30.00
Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
All changes charged thirty cents per square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first [illegible]
2.00 per Square for each subsequent [illegible]
20.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46, 48 and 50 DEARBORN STREET,
(Opposite the Tremont House.)
FURNITURE SALE
EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 9½ A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 A. M.,
AT OUR SALESROOM.
Cash advances on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on SATURDAY, June 22d, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a great variety of Second-Hand
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Brussels and other Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, &c.
ALSO,
A lot of Garden Rakes, Scythes, Whips, &c., &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Piano Forte, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash on TUESDAY, June 25th, at 9½ o'clk, at Dwelling House
No. 134 NORTH MORGAN STREET,
Corner of Hubbard street.
The Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
ALSO—A fine Piano Forte, in Rosewood Case, full round corners. Made by Chickering.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

ELEVEN FIRST-CLASS
ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES
AT AUCTION,
By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
NO. 82 LAKE STREET.
We will sell on THURSDAY, June 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at our salesrooms,
One New 7 Octave 4 round corner Piano Forte, pearl keys, Louis 14th style, elegantly carved case, full iron frame and warranted. Made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. Retails for $750.
One New Rosewood 7 Octave front round corner Piano, with Æolian Attachment, full iron frame and warranted. Made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. Retails for $500.
One New Rosewood 7 Octave front round Piano, full iron frame, with Louis 14th legs. Made by Grovesteen & Hale, New York. Retails for $400.
One New Rosewood 7 Octave, four round cornered Piano with serpentine and prime mouldings, full iron frame. Made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. Retails for $450.
One New Rosewood 7 Octave, four round cornered, square grand (i. e. 3 strings in the treble) Piano, full iron frame. Made by T. Gilbert & Co. Boston. Retails for $450.
One New Rosewood 6 Octave sank tablet Piano, warranted. Made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. Retails for $275.
One Second Hand Rosewood Piano. Made by Francis Burns, Albany, N. Y.
One Old Second-Hand Piano.
One Mahogany Second-Hand Piano. Made by Grovesteen, N. Y.
One New Rosewood 7 Octave, four round cornered and full iron frame Pianos. Made by Lemuel Gilbert, Boston.
One New Rosewood 7 Octave, four round cornered steel full iron frame Piano. Made by Amasa Dexter, of Boston.
The above New Pianos are superior instruments, and many of them are of exceedingly rich and full tone, and each one warranted. They will all be on exhibition the afternoon before the sale, which is to be positive and without reserve.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
107 Dearborn Street, (Portland Block.)
HUGH ALEXANDER.
Prompt attention will be given to Sales of Furniture at Residences, or Stocks of Merchandise at Stores and Salesrooms. Buyers will at all times find a good assortment of well made Furniture kept on hand for Private Sale. Cash advances will be made on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, &c., for Public Sale. Sales by Auction three times a week. Consignments solicited of all kinds of Merchandise for sale at Salesroom, or in any part of the city on reasonable terms. Sales cashed at once. Best of references given. P. O. Box 3776.

PROCLAMATION!!
Know all Men, Women and Children by these presents, that I, Samuel M. Fassett, Photographist,
Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street,
WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE THOSE FINE PLAIN
PHOTOGRAPHS
For the LOW sum of
ONE DOLLAR,
DURING THE WAR.
ALSO, AMBROTYPES IN CASES FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Colored Photographs from $5 up.
IVORYTYPES,
The original style, and only safe method, taken by Fassett & Cook ONLY in Chicago.
ALBUMS,
For Card Photographs just received. Also a very large stock of Gold Frames, bought at panic prices, which will be sold low. As Mr. Fassett has just returned from New York, he is in possession of some new styles of the Photographic Art, the public may find to their advantage to avail themselves of. Gallery open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

IF YOU WANT
GOOD LAMPS
AND
GOOD KEROSENE OIL,
Go to Noble's
LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM,
175....LAKE STREET....175

STEAM WEEKLY
BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.)
The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia
STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built iron Steamships
CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW,
CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO,
ETNA, BOSPHORUS.
Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage.
These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
General Western Agents, 18 Lasalle street, Chicago.
Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE.
SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
The Only Machines Having the
ELLIPTIC HOOK.
W. G. MASON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST,
54 CLARK STREET,
Under the New Sherman House,
CHICAGO, ILL.
AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
FREIGHT AND FARES
To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c.
BY
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of
Canada and New England.
WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS
Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND.
For tickets or particulars apply by letter or personally to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING by Mrs. G. M. FRENCH, 88 Lake street, (up-stairs), done at short notice, of the latest and most improved patterns, at prices to suit the times. She solicits a call, confident of giving satisfaction. [illegible] attention given to "Sewing Machine" Work of all kinds.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible] will attend to the cleansing of privy vaults, [illegible] Orders left with CHAS. KUNE, Chicago P. O. Box [illegible]

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861.

THE REMAINING BANKS.

The call made by the Bank Commissioners on the 14th inst., requiring twenty-three of the wild cat institutions of Egypt to make good their securities or go into liquidation, is a move in the right direction decidedly. We thought the call should have been sooner made. The Commissioners thought differently. It is needless to argue the question over again. The good work is now accomplished and all will be thankful that it is so.

The banks still uncalled, with their securities and circulation according to the Auditor's April statement, is as follows:

Alton Bank, Alton—
26,320 25 Illinois 6s,
4,000 Missouri 6s.
Circulation 26,170

Bank of America, Mt. Carmel—
252,000 Illinois 6s,
85,256 Illinois and Michigan Canal,
8,000 Georgia 6s.
Circulation 272,954

Bank of Bloomington, Bloomington—
84,945 08 Illinois New Internal Imp't Stock,
18,400 Illinois and Michigan Canal.
Circulation 80,000

Bank of Indemnity, Gallatin—
92,000 United States 5s,
60,268 28 Ill. New Internal Improvem't
10,000 Illinois 6s.
Circulation 152,700

City Bank, Ottawa—
14,000 Tennessee 6s,
20,000 United States 5s.
Circulation 28,187

Cumberland County Bank, Greenup—
25,000 New York 6s,
15,000 United States 5s,
14,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal.
Circulation ....

E. I. Tinkham & Co's Bank, McLeansboro—
108,992 Ohio 6s.
Circulation 108,779

Highland Bank—
Circulation ....

International Bank, Raleigh—
83,000 Illinois 6s,
58,000 Iowa 7s,
9,600 Illinois and Michigan Canal,
5,000 Michigan 6s.
Circulation 129,155

Mahaiwe Bank, Marion—
40,000 United States 5s,
18,000 Michigan 7s,
2,000 Tennessee 6s,
1,000 North Carolina 6s.
Circulation 53,514

Marine Bank of Chicago—
13,000 89 Ill. New Internal Improvem't.
Circulation 50,000

McLean County Bank, Bloomington—
19,000 Illinois 6s,
14,880 Illinois and Michigan Canal,
14,000 07 Ill. New Int. Improvement,
4,000 Michigan 6s,
1,000 Louisiana 6s.
Circulation 50,343

Mechanics' Bank, Hardin—
66,000 United States 5s,
10,000 Ill. New Int. Improvement,
7,500 Illinois and Michigan Canal.
Circulation 63,921

Merchants' Bank, Carmi—
258,000 Illinois 6s,
25,000 Tennessee 6s.
Circulation 265,433

Pittsfield Bank, Pittsfield—
54,007 17 Ill. New Int. Improvement,
5,000 Illinois 6s.
Circulation ....

Reaper's Bank, Fairfield—
112,000 United States 5s,
15,800 Ill. and Michigan Canal Stock.
Circulation 161,945

Union Bank, Benton—
55,000 New York 6s,
20,000 United States 5s,
10,000 Illinois 6s,
3,000 Tennessee 6s,
1,500 Ill. and Michigan Canal Stock.
Circulation 93,473

The aggregate circulation of these banks at the time the call was made on the others was $1,470,207, and the estimated value of their securities $1,514,605. It is stated that the Bank of Sparta has retired enough of its circulation, (bought up by the owners at a heavy shave,) to bring itself within the list of the saved. It should therefore be classed in the above category. The statement of its securities and circulation on the first of April was as follows:

75,000 New York 6s,
20,000 Illinois 6s,
19,182 Ohio 6s,
15,000 North Carolina 6s,
14,000 Louisiana 6s,
10,000 Georgia 6s,
3,458 86 Illinois New Internal Improvement.
Circulation $145,941

All but one or two of the above banks, notwithstanding their excellent "security," are below par, and the most of them are hawked about our streets at 70 cents on the dollar. This is not to be wondered at in the least. Security is not capital. It is *debt*. The greater portion of this debt banking is located in the interior of Egypt and, despite the good class of debts on which it is founded, it is wholly of the wild cat breed.

It will be observed that Illinois bonds of one sort or another, constitute a large share of the securities here enumerated. If there were to be any exception made in the call, this was certainly the class of bonds to be excepted. There seemed to be reasons, connected with the proposed loan for war purposes, why these securities should not be thrown upon the market. While we believe that the war fund has no more right to ride on the back of the bill holders' fund, than the latter has to ride on the former, we admit that there is much to be said on the other side of the question, and that probably the people will sanction the course which has been pursued.

The Commissioners have notified all the banks that those which shall make their securities good, with Northern or United States stocks, prior to the first of July, and then enter into central redemption according to the terms of the amended bank law, shall not be subject to further call. This is, we believe, the limit of the power lodged in the hands of the Commissioners in the direction of compelling the banks to redeem in specie at Chicago or Springfield. They have then discharged their duty faithfully, at least until the first of July. It would appear that the terms of their call commit them to the policy of winding up, so far as they can, all banks which do not comply with both the requirements mentioned, within nine days of this time. What proportion of the banks will comply with these requirements, or whether any of them will do so, it is impossible to conjecture. The amended bank law authorizes the central redemption to be made at a discount of three-fourths of one per cent. until Jan. 1, 1862, and at a rate not exceeding one-half per cent. thereafter. It remains to be seen whether the people will consent to this shave. If banks located at McLeansboro, Hardin, Marion, Golconda, Equality and other places where no business is done, and where few persons ever go except upon compulsion, can command the confidence of the public and are never required to redeem their issues at par, of course there will be no money issued at the places of central redemption except McLeansboro, Hardin, Marion, Golconda, Equality, etc. Why should not these institutions redeem at central points *at par?* They pay out their notes at par. The farmers give them one hundred cents' worth of wheat for every dollar they take. The laborer gives them one hundred cents' worth of his industry for every dollar which goes into his pocket. The merchant gives them one hundred cents' worth of his goods for every dollar which he takes. Why should the maker of paper money claim the right to pay only ninety-nine and one-fourth cents where every one else pays a full hundred? "These are his rightful profits," says some one. By no means. His rightful profits are the six per cent. which he gets for his bonds deposited, and the ten per cent., which he gets for the use of his currency. Is sixteen per cent. per annum so small a profit that he must be allowed to shave one half or three fourths of one per cent., from his own issues on every bill of exchange bought to cancel western indebtedness, whether the balance of trade be in favor of or against us? The amount of specie required to be kept on hand for central redemption, is comparatively trifling, and central redemption at par, being once established, the banks of McLeansboro, Carmi, etc., would hardly be required to redeem ten dollars in ten years at their own counters. In fact, there would be no need of any. The two or three millions of bank issues owned in Chicago, but put forth in the dark corners of Egypt, would themselves be found where their owners live and do business—just as bank issues of New York and Boston are paid out over the counters where they belong.

The Fourth at Princeton.—The Fourth of July will be celebrated at Princeton, Ill., with military parade and review of local volunteer companies, and an address by Hon. [illegible] of Peoria.

WAYS AND MEANS.

A fortnight hence Congress will be in session. The great duty devolving upon it will be, to provide the means for crushing the rebellion of the slave-holders.

It will not be difficult to vote a half million of men, and three hundred millions of dollars. After that is done the men will be forthcoming, if the money for their support be provided. The wisdom of Congress will be tasked to procure the necessary funds. If money is lacking, the whole military machinery will become deranged. The soldiers if unpaid, will grow discontented, and demoralization will soon spread through the army. Food must be promptly paid for. Horses, wagons, equipage and transportation are heavy items, and to procure them requires cash on the nail. New and improved arms must replace the old stock on hand, in great measure. Rifle cannon and rifle muskets must take the place of the smooth bore shooting irons. The soldiers call for the very best and most deadly weapons, and the public back the demand. The genius of our people will not submit to red tape and circumlocution. Everything must be done promptly; business must be simplified, so that the executive power may be applied directly to the machinery of the war, without the intervention of a multitude of cog-wheels, belts, pulleys, back action springs, rubbers, and friction making contrivances.

There must be a lavish, but not roguish expenditure of money. The greatest possible force must be launched at the rebellion, for the purpose of crushing it out speedily and restoring peace to the nation.

If it costs half a million a day to carry on the contest, the injury inflicted upon business by reason of the rebellion costs the country five times as much. It is, therefore, the highest economy and the wisest thing, to drive forward the chariots of war with the greatest possible velocity. What may be saved by procrastination will be five fold lost by delay to the country at large.

The great duty of Congress, then, is to devise methods for procuring money. The war will be conducted by the administration, on a scale exactly in proportion to the means placed at its disposal. After providing for the ordinary expenses of government, two regiments, averaging 800 men each, can be kept in the field for every million of dollars of gold which Congress will place in the Treasury. One hundred millions will support 160,000 soldiers. Three hundred millions will maintain in the field and fortress, and on ship-board, half a million of fighting men one year.

If it be in the power of Congress to raise three hundred millions, the war will be over within a year. If half that sum be raised, it may drag along two years, and if a quarter, ten years. A certain number of men is necessary to keep the rebels on the defensive and south of Mason & Dixon. Every additional regiment will add to the speed of their retrograde motion. A large enough assailing force will convert a slow and stubborn retreat into a precipitate flight and utter dispersion.

The chances of battle and duration of the struggle, will depend on the size of the golden pile in the national coffers. The whole contest may be reduced to a sum in Federal money. Gold is the motive power. Infantry, artillery, cavalry and navy, are its agents. A pound of gold keeps a soldier in the field for a whole campaign.

The importance of money being shown, how is Congress to procure the requisite amount for the vigorous prosecution of hostilities? Who can suggest a better method than a patriotic National loan, backed by the taxation necessary to provide for its interest and ultimate repayment? This taxation may consist of duties on imported goods—abolishing all free lists; of stamp taxes on bank notes issued; of taxes on incomes over a certain amount; of excise duties on liquors, and of direct taxes on real and personal property, so distributed as not to be burdensome on any one thing and yet in the aggregate to produce the requisite sum.

There need be no clumsy guess work in relation to the product of these various taxes. The British Government have wrought out the problem. The art of extracting the largest amount with the least pain or exhaustion to the body politic, has been brought to the highest possible perfection. The British Islands contain a population of somewhat under thirty millions, being two millions less than that of the United States. This population paid last year for the support of their Government *three hundred and sixty millions* of dollars! This vast sum is exclusive of poor rates, church tythes and local taxation for country, city, borough and parish purposes.

The interest on the British funded debt consumed one hundred and thirty millions of dollars.

If the American people would contribute by taxation, a sum equal to the interest (at ten per cent.) of the amount paid annually by the British people for the support of their monarchy it would enable our government to borrow enough money to place half a million of men in the field who would overwhelm the traitors before the first of next May, and not leave unextinguished, an ember of the rebellion.

The Two Cavalry Regiments.

The two regiments of cavalry started under the auspices of Carl Schurz and Col. Young, respectively, have this week been accepted by the Government, and are to be put in the field in detachments before the 1st of August. The Schurz regiment is commanded, as before announced, by Col. Andrew T. McReynolds of Michigan, who was a captain of dragoons in the Mexican war, and whose service there, under the immediate eye of Gen. Scott, so commended him to the old veteran that it was his especial request not only that the regiment be accepted, but that McReynolds have charge of it. There are to be twelve companies, seven of them from New York and the other five from Pennsylvania and Ohio. The other regiment, known in its formation as Col. Young's Kentucky regiment, will be commanded by Col. Josiah Harlan, with Lieut. Col. Young as second in rank. These twelve companies, also, will be made up principally at the East. Col. Harlan is a veteran in service. He was actively engaged for nearly twenty years in military operations in India, having assisted in organizing the forces of Runjeeth Singh, Prince of the Punjaub, and subsequently performed the same service for Dost Mahomed, of Cabul. He also commanded a division of the Cabul army, in a successful campaign against the Uzbeck Tartars in 1838 '39. During his residence in India, he, on one occasion, raised the Stars and Stripes, in one of the highest passes of the "Indian Caucasus" 12,000 feet above the sea, and at the same time fired a national salute.

Cheating in Charity.

The South, it seems, is carrying its peculiar system of financiering into its benevolent movements. Jackson, the murderer of Ellsworth, who met with such quick retribution at the hands of private Brownell, has been cannonized a Southern saint, and efforts have been made to raise means to provide for the maintenance of his family. Four hundred dollars were recently collected at Charleston, S. C., for this purpose, which money, the Charleston *Courier naively* states, "has been wisely invested in Confederate State bonds, for the benefit of the family." This is much safer than being deposited in a faro bank!

New Telegraph Line.

Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company have completed arrangements for building a line between Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, which will put the latter place in direct communication with this city.

Driskell vs. Driscoll.

CHICAGO, June 20th, 1861.

Editors Tribune:

Your correspondent, "T. D." writing from Lane Station, under date of June 19th refers to the lynching of the Driscoll's some twenty years ago at Broadies Grove. I beg to notice this for the purpose of making a slight correction.

The persons referred to by your correspondent, spelled their names *Driskill*. They were connected with a gang of thieves, and desperadoes, which was finally broken up by E. Cowney, in the arrest and execution of the Davenport murderers. These Driskills in Ogle county, were from Tennessee and not of Irish decent, as is the case of all whose names are spelled *Driscoll*.

Yours, &c., M.

"Our Whole Union."

We are in receipt of the first number of a paper entitled *Our Whole Union, or the Missouri Register*, printed by the types in the First Iowa Regiment, on the press of a secession sheet heretofore known as the Macon City *Register*. The authority for the publication of *Our Whole Union* appears in the following regimental order:

SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 1.
HEADQUARTERS 1ST REG'T IOWA VOLS.
MACON CITY, MO., June 16, 1861.

A Secession printing office, press, and materials having been seized at this place, now, therefore, in order to aid this department in promulgating orders, and for other purposes, it is ordered that the publication of a Daily Paper be immediately commenced. F. B. Wilkie is appointed Editor, Cy. D. Fletcher and E. M. Newcome foremen, who will be assisted by Geo. H. Ballou, Samuel T. Old, Emerson O. Upham, Thos. J. Marsh, O. T. Eads, O. W. Bennett. J. F. BATES, Colonel.

Our Whole Union is printed on buff-colored wrapping paper, with blue ink. It contains a salutatory and a valedictory. The following, from the salutatory, explains the circumstances which seemed to render the enterprise a desirable one for the Iowa volunteers:

Upon arriving in this place we found a fine printing office "laying around loose," and not at all fulfilling the great end to which all printing offices are destined. The proprietor and editor, as we learned, had broke for some neighboring timber—or, perhaps, impelled by the exigencies of some pressing necessity, had departed, no one knows whither, leaving types and presses mute and disconsolate.

A printing office has no more right to remain idle than a pretty woman has to remain unmarried; and particularly should the Press be active when there are wrongs to be righted, information disseminated, truth separated from falsehood, and rightful issues presented in contra distinction to false. Such a state of things was in existence here—hence one reason why the idle Press should be started.

And, again, we fear that our predecessor has wandered politically astray, as he seems now to have physically wandered away, and, mayhap, lost himself forever to his millions of readers. Fearing this, we determined to place his paper upon that "strait and narrow way which leads to life everlasting" (politically)—another reason for our present course.

Again—editors owe each other a courtesy which no political differences or diverse nationalities can destroy. We saw his paper lying idle, himself absent, his business suffering, and, as a brother Quill, we rushed to his rescue. We do it to preserve the reputation of his sheet, to keep it in circulation—to preserve the balance between his business and his absence, and preserve so worthy a sheet as the *Register* from dying out and being forgotten. To be sure, we have slightly altered the name of his sheet—perhaps a little its tone, possibly somewhat its appearance—otherwise it is the same sheet with a different editor.

The valedictory is worthy of being preserved. It is as follows:

VALEDICTORY.—Johnson, wherever you are—whether lurking in the recesses of the dim woods, or fleeing a fugitive on the open plain under the broad canopy of Heaven—Good Bye! We never saw your countenance, never expect to, never want to, but for all that, old fellow, we won't be proud; so, Johnson, good bye, and take care of yourself!

We are going to leave you, Johnson—going to leave you without so much as looking into your honest eyes, or clasping your many hand, and even without so much as giving utterance to your face of God bless you. We're right sorry, we are, that you didn't stay with us and attend to your domestic and other affairs and not leave everything to skulk away and lose yourself never to return. Oh Johnson, why did you—how could you do this?

Johnson, we leave you to-night—we're going where the bullets are thick and mosquitos thicker—we may never return—if we do not, old Boy, remember us. We sat at your table, we stole Latin from your "Dictionary of Latin Quotations"—we wrote Union articles with your pen, with your ink, and on your paper—we printed them on your Press, our boys set 'em up with your types, they used your galleys, your "shooting sticks," your "chases," your "quads," your "spaces," your "rules," your everything—we drank some poor whisky out of your bottle; and now, Johnson, after doing all this for you, you won't forget us, will you? Keep us in mind, remember us in your evening prayers, and your morning prayers too; when you say them, if you do say them; and if you put up a petition at midday, don't forget us then; or if you awake in the solemn stillness of the night and implore a benison upon the absent, remember us then!

Once more, Johnson—our heart pains us to say it—that sorrowful word—but once more, and forever, Johnson, GOOD BYE! If you come our way, call. Johnson, adieu!

Unfortunately the exigencies of the campaign required the Iowa First to march towards Booneville. Their farewell to the denizens of Macon City is quite sorrowful:

AU REVOIR!—Citizens of Macon City, this is the first and last number of "*Our Whole Union*" or *Missouri Register*. It contains our Salutatory—it also contains our Farewell. Our troops are indebted to you for many kindnesses, for which the God of Nations and of Patriots, a thousand times, bless you! To those to whom the old time-honored Stars and Stripes are dearer than the black flag of Disunion, we would say: be firm—yield not an inch—better a million times fill a Patriot's grave than a traitor's position. Stick to the old Banner of our Fathers so long as there remains enough of it to float upon the free winds, and trust that Right eventually MUST and WILL conquer.

For the whole Regiment, and for ourself, we once more bid you a regretful, perhaps an eternal, FAREWELL!

Here endeth the first lesson.

Iowa Finances and the War Loan.

Governor Kirkwood and his colleagues on the State Commission under the late act of the Iowa Legislature, met at Desmoines on Thursday week and decided to issue $400,000 of bonds for immediate war purposes, the loan to be effected as soon as possible. This leaves a margin of $200,000 under the terms of the act, and the whole authorized loan of $600,000 will doubtless be negotiated before autumn. While the bill was under consideration in the Legislature $500,000 was conceded to be the smallest figure upon which the armament of the State could be established and maintained for six months. The present financial condition of the State is shown in the following report made by Auditor Cattell, at the request of Gov. Kirkwood, before the meeting of the Commissioners:

RESOURCES.

Tax delinquent and unpaid for which lands are to be sold in October—and cash, in hands of County Treasurers	$435,061.00
Cash in Banks in transitu to the State Treasury	7,471.87
Cash in the State Treasury	53,696.00
	$496,228.87

PRESENT LIABILITIES.

Warrants outstand'g at date	$105,833.27
Amount of appropriations undrawn estimated to January 1st, 1862	125,000.00
	$230,833.27
Balance to credit of State	$265,395.60

DEBTS OF STATE, BONDED, ARE

Bonds of 1858 due in 1868	$200,000
School Fund of State, used for revenue purposes	122,205.75
	$322,205.75

The liabilities show the expenditures to January 1st, 1862.

The resources are exclusive of the taxes for 1861, estimated at from $320,000, to $360,000, which year's tax will be levied in September next and become due in November.

In making up the amount of delinquent taxes, the amount of tax for 1860 in some counties not having been reported to this office, the amount thereof was estimated from their tax for 1859, the valuation of lands being the same for both years.

Programme of the War.

The editor of the New York *Courier and Enquirer* has been on a recent visit to Washington, and gives some developments of interest. He says:

About to leave the country, it was natural that we should be admitted to a knowledge of the action and purposes of the Government which would not have been necessary or seemly if no such absence had been in contemplation; and while the knowledge thus acquired was intended to enable us to discharge more readily duties in another sphere, we feel authorized to speak generally of what the President has done and what he is prepared to do. Not called upon to speak, if we did not cordially approve, our course would be a discreet silence; but knowing we have that to say which will afford general satisfaction, and at the same time be considered authentic, we hold it to be right to state certain facts in connection with the Government.

In the first place, what was only anticipation, has become a demonstrated reality—Abraham Lincoln to great amiability of character and a knowledge of men, unites self-reliance and firmness to an extent rarely equalled. He is, in short, the man for the crisis; and, what the country is deeply interested in knowing, gives tone to the Administration, instead of being moulded by the men and circumstances by which he is surrounded. His theory is—"this rebellion must be put down, and that speedily, cost what it may. Time is money. The war must be brought to a close next winter, at any cost. Better employ four or even five hundred thousand men, and close the war in our winter campaign, than carry it into another year by an economy of men and money. Say what force you want and it is at your service; only bear in mind that the rebellion must be crushed out, and the leading rebels hung or driven from the country by next winter."

To this his Cabinet cordially assent; and Gen. Scott, to whom Mr. Lincoln looks to do the work, as readily undertakes the task. The old hero insists, however, that while a proclamation will, if required, call half a million of men into the field, it takes time to convert them into soldiers. "Make haste slowly," is his motto; and as he has never retreated, and never met with a reverse, he says to the Cabinet, "it is your duty to resist the outside pressure, and to preach patience to the people. We have abundance of men and money; and in due time we shall have an abundance of the munitions of war. The only thing in which we are deficient is *patience*; and that, gentlemen, you must give the people. We want time to make soldiers of our volunteers; we want time to organize the commissariat and baggage trains; we want time to get ready to insure victory and success, and we want time to arrange every department of the army, and so organize our columns that we can predict weeks and even months in advance each day's work. With inexhaustible means, and any desirable number of men, all of whom will be good soldiers by November, you have only to exercise patience, and on or before the 1st of May next, I pledge what little reputation I have acquired, that the rebellion shall be suppressed, the Constitution and the laws be vindicated and the Union of the States be re-established. The people have so willed it; and with ordinary patience, every good citizen may feel assured that peace and quiet will pervade the country, and business subside into its usual channels before the 1st day of May, 1861."

THE HILTON HEAD STORY.

An Improbable Statement.

The following statement is from the Savannah *Republican* of the 12th. We give it for what it is worth, though it is proper to say that the story is said to be unfounded by the Charleston *Courier*. Hilton Head island lies a little north of the Savannah river partially commanding its mouth as well as the inland water communication with Charleston. We quote the *Republican*:

Our city was thrown into a perfect ferment yesterday afternoon, and every man, boy and many of the women, were ready to take up arms to repel the invader. The cause may be briefly explained as follows:

It was known yesterday morning from information brought by parties from below, that the blockading fleet off our coast had been suddenly reinforced, by from three to five large vessels. This, however, was considered merely a freak of that particular arm of the Abolition service, as the vessels float about promiscuously, being here to-day, and a perfectly clear coast to-morrow.

About two o'clock P. M., however, matters assumed a more practical aspect. A messenger arrived by the boat from Tybee, with intelligence that six boat loads of Abolition troops, supposed to number 260 men, had been landed from the squadron on Daufuski Island, on the Carolina coast, just opposite Tybee. The news spread over the city in a few minutes, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The call to arms was sounded to the detachment of military remaining in the city, and everybody seemed anxious to take part in circumventing and destroying the invaders. Preparations were immediately made, guns brought out and boats got ready. Gen. Lawton and staff had left on the morning's boat for the defenses on the coast below the city, and the preparations were taken in charge by Commodore Tattnall.

At a later hour another messenger arrived, correcting the first account in two most important particulars. The landing took place on Hilton Head instead of Daufuskie, and instead of a few boat loads, the debarkation had been commenced early in the morning and kept up through the greater part of the day. Commodore Tattnall concludes that a very large force has been landed, for a regular campaign, with the view of taking possession of Broad river and ultimately the reduction of Charleston by an attack in the rear. This, however reasonable, is but an inference, as nothing definite can be known of their object. Perhaps they did not have out of view a diversion of forces from our forts and batteries below, so as to enable the fleet to come in and take possession.

Commodore Tattnall went down the river about 5 o'clock with three boats and a considerable force, consisting of the Chatham Artillery and a number of infantry. We can only add that matters are in safe hands, and all prudent and practical steps possible will be taken and without delay.

Under the circumstances, however, it will probably be some days before the actual force landed and their character, can be ascertained, and proper steps taken to displace them.

The Vienna Blunder.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Will the lesson of Great Bethel never be learned? Are we to have our gallant sons and brothers slain by masked batteries and murderers in uniform? Must the soldiers of the Republic be the victims of repeated surprises, and never march upon batteries except to retreat from them? The armies in Virginia should know that they are in the enemy's country, that armed men are prowling in every thicket, and that every clump of bushes is apt to be the ambush of marauders or the covering of a battery. What is the use of reckless daring and unflinching bravery under the raking fire of cannon which it is impossible to silence, and why must lives be sacrificed without the opportunity to achieve a single result or to attempt the slightest measure of atonement.

The "Engagement at Vienna," as the telegraph calls it, is another of the "mistakes" of this war. We have before us the official statement of Brigadier General Schenck, and, therefore, can speak by the highest military authority. Nearly seven hundred volunteers from the State of Ohio leave Alexandria in a railway train, under the command of General Schenck and Col. McCook, for the purpose of taking possession of the railroad and holding it. Six companies of the regiment are stationed at various points, and, with 275 men on board, the train approaches Vienna, a village ten miles from Alexandria, when suddenly a masked battery opens fire, damaging the engine so that the train cannot be reversed, and killing and wounding many of those on board. Taken by surprise, pent up in close cars, and unable to return the fire or attack the assailants, the soldiers are compelled to fly to the woods for safety, and to retreat along the railroad. The official report shows that five soldiers were killed and six wounded, while ten are missing. Other accounts make the loss greater, but this is certainly the most favorable, and, perhaps, the most accurate estimate.

Here we have valuable lives sacrificed any many brave men placed in torture, and what has been gained? Is it possible that a masked battery can be erected within ten miles of a large camp, without the fact becoming known to a single officer? This seems to have been the case at Vienna. Troops are blindly rushed through a hostile country, and in a moment of seeming security the thunder of cannon echoes among the hills, and the messenger of death comes from unseen batteries. Our own troops might learn a lesson from those very rebels. They seem to know every movement our forces make and are properly prepared to meet it. They must have known that our soldiers were coming, or an attack could not have been so quickly made upon a running train of cars.

We are told that "the men behaved coolly under this most galling fire which they could not return," but, alas! what can avail coolness and bravery under circumstances like those of Vienna? We should never advance into an enemy's country, without either knowing that no danger existed, or being prepared to meet every exigency, to avoid every ambush or resent every attack. We mourn the fate of these brave soldiers, but if the lesson of Vienna is only thoroughly learned, they have not died in vain.

Brigadier General Pope.

[From the State Journal.]

Our dispatches have already announced the appointment of Capt. John Pope, U. S. A., to the position of Brigadier General. We supposed, and the people of Illinois hoped, it was a long delayed and well deserved promotion in the regular army, but by advices received on yesterday it appears that Capt. Pope is simply made a Brigadier General for the volunteer forces of this State. A better selection certainly could not have been made by the Government, than this. In all the essentials of a soldier Capt. Pope deservedly ranks with the best officers of the service. He has a thorough military education and has a 20 years' experience in the army, having won in the Mexican war a reputation and a name for which his native State was proud to honor him. The only reason why he has been kept back from attaining the position and the rank to which his talents and his services entitled him, has been a well known favoritism which has heretofore existed in the War Department at Washington, whereby merit has persistently been compelled to make room for nepotism.

We had expected with the change in the National Administration, that a change would be made in this also; and that meritorious officers in the regular service would receive their deserts. We do not say that the War Department is not now endeavoring to deal justly; but we insist that Capt. Pope was entitled to receive this Generalship in the regular service. The recent orders of the War Department show numerous instances where officers, many years Captain Pope's junior, and without half his military experience, have gone right up to the top of the ladder, and many other instances where mere civilians with no military knowledge whatever have received high appointments. Capt. Pope should not thus be made to rank subordinate to them. As a native Illinoisan and on account of the well known military talents he possesses, we should be glad to see him in charge of an Illinois volunteer brigade, but he is entitled to his promotion in the regular army; and the people of Illinois insist that he should receive it there. Capt. Pope cannot safely accept the tendered appointment without losing, upon the discharge of the volunteers, his rank in the regular service; and that consideration may induce him to decline the proffered honor. In common with our fellow citizens we appeal then to the War Department to do Capt. Pope justice; and thereby *do Illinois justice*. Although ranking as the fourth State in the Union, so far as we are advised, *not one* of the higher officers in the newly organized ten regiments of the regular army have been appointed from Illinois. This oversight ought to be corrected, and it cannot be done more acceptably than by the transfer of Gen. Pope from the volunteer to the regular service. Let it be done.

Col. Curtis and his Regiment at St. Joseph.

[From the St. Joseph Journal, 19th.]

This gallant officer and gentleman commands the entire expedition into Missouri.

It is necessary that we should make this correction as we were led into a mistake yesterday in speaking of "rapid military movements"—the facts of which we obtained from another print. Col. Bates acts under Col. Curtis, by order of Gen. Lyon.

Col. Curtis' Regiment had taken possession of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad through to Brookfield, the day before the arrival of Col. Bates' forces. Company A of the Second Regiment, and twenty men of Company B, under the command of Lieut. McHenry, having taken and held possession of Hudson with 104 men for one day and night previous to the arrival of Col. Bates—having, also, taken two locomotives of the North Missouri road and considerable powder, seized by Lieut. McHenry as contraband of war. One of the locomotives has since been surreptitiously taken from Col. Bates.

Col. Curtis' Regiment left Keokuk on Thursday morning, and by Saturday had possession of the entire line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road, turning over the part east of Hudson to Col. Bates.

We doubt whether any Regiment in the service has done more service or moved more rapidly than Col. Curtis' command. The officers are prompt and the discipline admirable—not a word of complaint from any quarter. Their movements in this vicinity have been most rapid and effective. A gallant Regiment it is of both men and officers. Take them as a whole, they are a noble specimen of brave, hardy and chivalric soldiers. Long may they honor a flag so worthy of their State.

INVASION OF THE NORTH.—The Memphis *Avalanche* urges an aggressive war in the Northwest. "In the name of the Southwestern people," says the *Avalanche*, "we proclaim a war of invasion against the Northwest to the knife. Kentucky will extend to us the comity of a passage through her territory for our armies. She knows they are gentlemen. We have no fear of being refused this favor. We will not say anything at present about the secret information we possess of formidable combinations of good and true men in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to overthrow the Lincoln dynasty, who are only awaiting our arrival to rise up and crush their oppressor."

RIFLED CANNON.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE WEAPON.

EXPERIMENTS WITH AN AMERICAN GUN.

In the spring of 1859, the French army was on its way to Italy, bearing in its train those small rifled guns that were in a few weeks to fill Europe with their renown. Until then untried, they had been the subject of long and mysterious study, and were regarded by the French gunners as an assured instrument of victory—a confidence that was speedily justified. The matter was, however, then by no means settled. Since Solferino, where the French guns played so decisive a part, there has appeared suddenly in all quarters new inventions that claim far to excel the tried guns of the French. Those, however, who are aware of the minute research, the patient study, the persevering experiments, and the scientific combinations that, by the aid of ample means, were pursued through ten years before results were arrived at, regarded with indifference the new crop of inferior inventions that obtrude themselves on all sides. Those guns, so much vaunted and so promptly invented, are being manufactured in all directions, although not yet put to the test of actual service. Born in mystery, they have not yet emerged from it, and their details cannot, therefore, be discussed. A general principle may, however, be advanced; it is, that however great the precision of fire may have been obtained, that quality is only secondary to capacity for good, easy and durable service.

England has been less reserved than the nations of the continent, and we are there in that respect more at ease. The London *Times*, while announcing the entire definitive success of the Armstrong gun, gave the details at considerable length. Definitive is, however, a word that should never be hastily used, more especially in respect of gunnery. We may readily call to mind the two Lancaster guns, for which such high destinies were claimed, when in 1854 they were placed in a battery before Sebastopol. For some months previously their future prowess had been noisily proclaimed; after a few discharges they were abandoned. The English public regarded with surprise the numbers that described the distances at which the Armstrong and Whitworth guns could reach small objects. On those occasions, however, had they been more acquainted with the French experiments, they would have betrayed less admiration. The results obtained by the English are no doubt very surprising, but it is important to measure their value.

For this purpose we admit, as perfectly exact, all the details as published, and even admit the word definitive as applied to them, although there were but a few rounds fired from new pieces. Yet we shall have little occasion to be excited in respect to them. The new English guns are not of bronze, like the majority of the French guns, but of forged iron. This is an advantage, since the bore is not so liable to injury from the shock of the ball. But it must be observed that in the French piece the body of the ball never touches the piece—rings of laminated zinc alone come in contact with the grooves, and this arrangement removes the principal obstacle to the employment of bronze. The English, who work in iron with such facility, have not hesitated to solve the difficult problem of loading at the breech, and in this respect the Armstrong guns are a success. Those guns, in the experiments made, have shown great range and precision of firing; but whether they will maintain this after a few discharges, is matter of doubt—the more so, that from the details published, it appears that the range was diminished at every fire. If this disposition should show itself in a long series of discharges, what will remain of the new invention?

If we now contemplate the part which the new artillery is to play in war, we might better estimate the capacity of these Armstrong guns. For this purpose we will leave naval gunnery, which, like the vessels themselves, is undergoing a complete change, out of the question. Land artillery is of two sorts of service, essentially distinct, viz: siege and field service. The first has a vast career open in the future, since, when both besiegers and besieged are provided with guns that will carry with the utmost precision many thousand yards, the old rules of attack and defense will have become obsolete. To which party will remain the ultimate advantage, is a problem not easily solved. It may be remarked that the vast revolution about to take place in the art of Vauban has seriously engaged the attention of artillery and engineer officers.

In respect to field service, or where guns are required to move frequently, the matter is more easily determined as to what are the special qualities desirable in field service, and what condition should they satisfy. These two points being established, the conclusion will be self evident. Of all the qualities sought, it may be assumed that lightness and mobility, which will enable them to follow all the movements of the troops that they should always be ready to support, are the most essential. It is this quality of the French guns that so largely contributed to success in the campaign of Italy in 1859. The adoption of the Imperial plan of unity of calibre has been a great progress since the importance of employing a single species of gun, capable of firing all sorts of projectiles, (shell, shot, or grape,) was fully appreciated in the Crimea. Simplicity is the great object. It is also important that such a system should be adopted as will admit of the transportation of the greatest supply of ammunition. Mobility and simplicity are the principal qualities that artillery should possess, independent of all conditions of firing. It is in these qualities that the French are far superior to all other systems.

The conditions of firing relate to range and precision. The range of a gun depends, other things being equal, on the inclination of the piece, within certain limits. Two guns being fired at the same object, the range will be either beyond or short, and the shot will diverge to the right or left more or less. There is, therefore, a precision of range and a precision of direction. The latter is of far less importance in a battle than the former, since the fire is at large bodies of men. The difficult problem is, however, to make the shot reach the object without passing it. On the field of battle, the charges having been prepared, are all equal. If the exact distance of the object was known, all that would be required would be to adjust the inclination of the piece according to the tables. Unfortunately, that important element of fire is unknown. It cannot be measured, and the most skillful judge is liable to great errors in a distance of two or three thousand yards. "What is the distance?" is the demand of all gunners when they commence fire upon the field of battle. They fire at random, according to the best judgment.* After a number of discharges they can justify the aim so as to reach the object, but a new position may be then ordered, and the uncertainty is renewed. It is, however, not so easy to trace the range of shot or shell amidst rising dust and blinding smoke, to say nothing of the accidents of ground and localities that aid in disturbing the mathematical conditions that are so easy in scientific experiments. It may be the case, however, that the shots falling beyond the object aimed at may reach other troops in reserve, and thus not be entirely lost. The observation of shots on the field of battle is very difficult at 2000 yards, but becomes impossible beyond that range. Of what service, then, is a gun which carries 4000 yards, for instance? The distance is estimated, the piece is charged, elevated according to the estimate, and fired. What then happens? There has been an error of one-quarter, or one-third, perhaps a half, of the distance, and shot flying 1000 yards beyond the enemy does not disquiet him, or he may see it fall short of him 1000 yards with equal unconcern. In such firing one shot in a hundred does execution. The piece has been pointed necessarily at a considerable angle, and as the fall of a projectile is always more perpendicular than its rise, the shot or bomb buries itself in the ground. If it is a shot it may kill him on whom it falls, if a shell it may wound many in its explosion, by a mere chance.

The Crimean soldiers will remember the two Russian batteries established on the right bank of the Teherny, which they had ironically called Bilbroquet and Grinquolet, to express their disdain of them. During the whole seige of many months those batteries showered, night and day, projectiles upon the second corps, occupying the plateau of Traktir, a range of 2000 to 4000 metres, and did not kill a single man, although the distance had become fully established.* On the other hand at the battle of Traktir, one twelve pound shot, at low inclination, killed seventeen Russians. Fire at great distances will scarcely pay for the ammunition. It is admitted that, with rare exceptions, the fire on the field of battle should be limited to 1500 to 2000; at the most, that is in easy sight. To dislodge an enemy from an important point, a village, for instance, or to produce a particular effect, it may be advisable to fire 3,000, but not more than that. Glasses, of which the use is important, will not be of service beyond that range.

These explanations will suffice to demonstrate that the really useful action of artillery is at average distances of 1,000 to 1,500 yards. It is, however, the case that rifled cannon will, under given circumstances, assure an advantage, and therefore the necessity arises that all belligerents should be provided with them. It would, however, be an error to suppose that, in consequence of these cannon, battle will henceforth be delivered at great distances; cannonading will doubtless be at a greater distance; but the necessity of economizing ammunition, the desire of decisive results, the necessity of using infantry and cavalry, will induce a bold General to close with the enemy, and the shock of battle will take place as before.

Rifled cannon, while it is as effectual as the old sort at short distances, will not the less play an important part. It will render more difficult the formation of infantry and cavalry, and will cause disorder at a great distance in the reserves of the enemy. It was in thus increasing the circle of its action, aided by its great mobility, that the French army so distinguished itself in Italy.

The Armstrong guns are said to attain, at an angle of 36 deg, 10,000 yards of distance—a curious statistical result, but without practical utility. It is, in fact, a vice, if it is accomplished at the expense of simplicity, which is a matter of chief importance in war.

The greatest improvements are in progress in respect to the French naval guns and ships, and great advances have been made in siege trains, and the field guns have not their equal in Europe.

The rifled cannon of 4 kilos., or 9 lbs., weighs but 660 lbs., or about half the weight of those which did such execution at the Alma, Inkerman, and Traktir. Although of Bronze, they resist the effects of prolonged service. Four horses suffice to carry them up apparently inaccessible eminences, as at Solferino and Cavriana. They can be employed with great effect at 3000 yards, which is more than sufficient for all the ordinary purposes of war. It throws an oblong projectile of 9 lbs., with great effect. Its ammunition is easy of transportation, since four horses will drag 100 rounds, including grape.

The projectile, though hollow, may be used as a ball; it may be charged with powder, and explode as a bomb, being furnished at its anterior part with a metallic fuse, which causes explosion at any desired distance. The precious advantage of either round shot or shell is thus obtained at will. With percussion fuse that will cause explosion at the moment of fall, the facility for measuring distance is improved.

The French rifled cannon of 9 lbs. combines more of the essential qualities of the field piece than any other. Its fire in the polygones is equal to that of any other, and on the field of battle it has been fully tested.

The Armstrong gun has, according to the latest accounts, entirely failed under the last proof applied to it.

The French have two other rifled guns. One is a little mountain gun, which fires the same projectile as that already described; it weighs 220 lbs., and is easily carried on the pack of a mule to follow infantry anywhere. The other is the shell cannon of the Emperor, carrying a 30 lb shell. It was almost the only one used by the French in the Crimea, and its services are well known. It is now rifled, and has acquired a power which makes it a most effective siege piece.—*Century*.

* The bombardment of Fort Sumter affords a similar example, but of less duration.

AN AMERICAN RIFLED CANNON.

[From the Boston Journal.]

Accounts from Fort Monroe a day or two since stated that the new Sawyer rifled cannon had been mounted at the Rip Raps, and had astonished the rebels by plumping several shells into their battery at Sewall's point. The extreme range of this practice could not have been less than three and one half miles. It was stated yesterday that Gen. Butler had directed that several guns be rifled immediately for the new projectile.

We gave a description of the Sawyer gun and projectile some two or three weeks since. But the new interest which has been created by the practical experiments at the Rip Raps, will justify us in furnishing some further account of this new destructive weapon. We have before us one of the Sawyer projectiles, a formidable looking missile, weighing without the charge, forty pounds. It is a hollow projectile, and will hold three pounds of powder. The shape is a truncated cone. The shell is of iron, coated with a soft alloy, which will neither lead the gun nor fly off when the piece is discharged, as in the Whitworth, Armstrong and other guns. There are flanges on the side of the shell, which are intended to fit accurately the grooves in the gun. At the base of the shell the alloy is a little thicker, and when acted upon by the powder, this fills up the whole space, preventing windage. At the apex of the shell, which invariably hits the mark first, is a screw cap containing fulminating powder, by which the shell is exploded when it strikes an object.

Experiments have been repeatedly made with the projectile, under the direction of the War Department, and favorable reports have been rendered by several boards of officers. The following account of one of the experiments will illustrate its terrible destructiveness if used in a naval engagement. No ship ever built could float after having received one of these missiles near the water line:

"The effect of the shot on timber were as follows: The shell was fired at a timber target (four feet thick and eight feet long) composed of live oak seasoned logs, well squared, fitted and bolted together by inch iron bolts, held in place by screw nuts. The shell was fired a distance of 450 yards (this range being adopted to secure a centre shot in the target), penetrated about two feet and exploded, completely demolishing the target, breaking all the bolts and scattering the riven timbers over fifty yards. The same shot was repeated at a similar target, lined with one half inch wrought iron plates, with the same result—the penetration being only two inches less."

In one of the experiments with this gun at an elevation of 35 deg., a range was attained of 8055 yards (over four miles and one-half,) the cartridge used containing but one-half the ordinary service charge, or one eighth the weight of the projectile. The greatest range heretofore reported in the ordnance reports is three miles and one third, at a greater elevation.

Orders have been given by the government for a large number of these guns and projectiles, and they will probably play an important part in the war.

Smooth bore cannon will soon become as antiquated as the smooth bore musket. Rifled cannon are as superior in range and efficiency as the corresponding small arm. The Armstrong, the Whitworth, the Sawyer, the James, and the Shenkl guns are all rifled, and it is this which gives them their long range. The two first, which are English guns, are breech loading. The others load at the muzzle, and are not essentially different. The difference is in the projectiles.

ACCOUNT OF THE EXPERIMENT WITH THE SAWYER GUN.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 17.

An exhibition of the Sawyer projectile took place yesterday at the Rip Raps. Your correspondent had the honor of being one of the party invited to witness the performance of the gun, in the presence of Major-Gen. Butler, Col. DeRussey, of the Ordnance Department; Major Myers, the originator of the system of signal flags; Mr. Sawyer, the inventor of the projectile; Mr. Lathrop, of Pennsylvania; E. R. Jewett, of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*; Col. Bartlett, of New York, and other gentlemen.

The gun was brought from New York recently in the Coatzacoalcos, in connection with the Naval Brigade. It was placed on the unfinished fortification at the Rip Raps, known as Fort Calhoun, which commands the shore up and down in the direction of Sewell's Point. Here it was proposed to test the projectile, and learn the exact range and location of the secession batteries. The gun was fired eleven times, with the following arrangements and results. The charge was about 5½ pounds, the aim was as high as 45 deg., and as low as 15 deg. The nearest distance hit was 2,380 yards; the greatest distance hit was 4,800 yards; *this carried the shell into the water of Hampton Roads, over and above Sewell's Point!*

First Fire—Elevation 22 deg., landed 4,600 yards from the gun and exploded.

Second—Elevation 23 deg. Shell went over the woods on the point into the water. No explosion heard.

Third—Elevation 18 deg. Landed inside the beach, at 4,300 yards. Exploded.

Fourth—Elevation 21 deg. Went over Sewell's Point. No report.

Fifth—Elevation 20 deg. Went over the Point with an explosion.

Sixth—Elevation 16 deg. Struck a little short of the shore—perhaps 100 yards. Sent up a high jet of water.

Seventh—Elevation the same. Struck on a field a short distance below the Point. Exploded. Distance 4,300 yards.

Eighth—Elevation 16 deg. Struck and exploded on the beach.

Ninth—Elevation 19 deg. Went into the woods. No explosion.

Tenth—Elevation 25 deg. Went clear over the Point into the water beyond. No report heard.

Eleventh—Elevation 18 deg. Landed on the sand cliff of the Point, producing a great impression, and exploding fearfully. Distance 4,800 yards.

The shell weighed, charged, 48 pounds. The shot weighs 53 pounds.

During the firing there was evidently some surprise and excitement on "De Old Varginny Shore." People about there didn't seem to understand it; couldn't tell who threw the first brick, nor where it came from. "A man on horseback," perhaps, as Mrs. Partington would say, the 'dentical one the romancers James and Cushing both saw—appeared suddenly on this side of Sewell's Point, riding violently along to where the shell struck, accompanied by a soldier with his musket. It was evident there was something in the wind besides smoke, and something else in the sand besides clams. Whizz! came another shell, and horseman and soldier withdrew at "double quick." The shot struck near where there were signs of a secession flag and a tent. The trees flew as the shell exploded, revealing the tent, or shed, or house, to considerable advantage.

A little after sundown the Union party returned to Fortress Monroe. That Sewell's Point can be hit from Fort Calhoun is now *au fait accompli*. That Sawyer's projectile can do it is now equally patent. It will undoubtedly soon be tested again, when your correspondent will be "there to see."

Manufacture of Arms in Massachusetts.

[From the Boston Journal.]

The national armory at Springfield is being taxed to the utmost to supply the Government with its splendid rifles. In 1855, says a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, the arsenal contained 287,000 muskets, and there were probably manufactured in six years following 72,000 more. At the present time there are about 30,000 remaining in the arsenal, and these are being boxed up and sent away for actual service every day. Of the arms which the traitor Floyd sent South, but a small portion were rifled, whilst most of them were the old flint lock altered over—an inferior and unsafe weapon for the soldier using it. The works are now run over sixteen hours per day, giving employment to seven hundred men, and this force is increased as fast as room can be prepared for them to work in. Over one hundred rifles per day are now turned out, which number will be increased in the future. New rifling machines are about to be set up, and the capacity of the works largely increased.

The Ames Manufacturing Company at Chicopee, adjoining Springfield, is also actively engaged in the production of rifled cannon, James' patent projectiles, swords of various kinds, and the sword bayonet used upon the Sharpe's and Colt's rifles. Five hundred men are employed, and seven brass cannons—one more than a battery—are completed every week. Old smooth bore guns, including columbiads are being rifled for the use of the James conical ball and shell. The columbiads will do good execution at a distance of several miles. The rifling process adds vastly to their efficiency. Of the projectiles, 400 shot and shells are turned out daily, while swords are manufactured at the rate of three thousand and bayonets one thousand per month. Four rifling machines have recently been manufactured for the government, one of which is in operation at Thompson's Island, New York harbor, and the others will shortly be in use at the Washington Navy Yard. They are of incalculable value, from the increased power which they give to our artillery.

A Bankrupt City.

New Orleans, as we learn from late New Orleans papers, is a bankrupt city. At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the 15th inst., the Chairman of the Finance Committee stated to the Board that "the city was dead broke, and that he could not see financial daylight." Another Alderman, of large property, resigned his seat, and the Finance Committee reported in favor of suspending all new works to relieve the finances of the city in that quarter. The *Delta*, commenting on the city's admitted bankruptcy, exposes another source of anxiety. A large number of tax-payers, it says, are at the present time "utterly destitute of the means necessary to pay taxes on their small property;" and should the time for payment not be extended, many will be compelled "to allow their homesteads to pass under the hammer of the sheriff." The *Delta* alleges that the bankruptcy of the city, though "little over four months of the year have passed," is largely owing to expenditures in furthering the military movements set on foot since the secession of the State; but it is evident that the utter destruction of her credit and business, as the inevitable result of secession, is the real cause of the bankruptcy of the Crescent City, and the destitution to which a large portion of her people are now exposed.

MOUNTED TROOPS.

Why they are Inefficient—Napoleon's Objections Useful only as Scouts—No more Cavalry Wanted.

[From the New York Evening Post, 17th.]

The real value of mounted soldiers in an army is little understood. It may seem strange to say that there is no country in the world where they have been so useful in time of nominal peace, as in the United States. Such, however, is the fact. In war time the case will be entirely different, so long, at least, as the enemy is confined in his movements to the Eastern Departments. While the marauding Indian was our only foe in the field, the quick, agile gallop of the Mexican "cobb," on which our men did best service, was a most important aid to our forces; but pitched battles and Texan skirmishes differ very widely. Gen. Scott's opinion of the armed horsemen has not been hastily formed. It is drawn from long experience, acute observation, and is fortified by the opinions of such men as Napoleon I., Napoleon III., Marshal Soult, Sir William Napier and Marshal McMahon. It amounts simply to this: that, while a certain small proportion of mounted troops is almost indispensable in a campaign, cavalry are the least useful, the most troublesome, the hardest to manage, and the most expensive part of an army. The United States regular service has now the following force of mounted men:

	Men	Total Horses.
First Regiment of Dragoons	1,000	870
Second " "	1,000	910
First Regiment of Cavalry	1,000 about	600
Second " "	1,000 "	700
First (and only) Reg. Riflemen	1,000 "	840
Two new reg'ts (city volunteers)	2,000 "	2,000
Total	7,000	5,920

Volunteer foot-soldiers are very soon made efficient; volunteer horse-soldiers only begin to know how things are done after a year's practice. Every man has a horse, but we are informed by an experienced officer at the seat of war that not more than half come up to military requirements, or is likely to be trained for the war. Of the regulars, even, one-half are mounted on untrained steeds, which are unmanageable and dangerous in line of battle, and will be perfectly worthless for the chiefest business of mounted troops in bygone times, viz., breaking the enemy's ranks. This is especially true of our best regiment, the gallant Second (once called "Jeff. Davis's regiment"), which, in consequence of Gen. Twigg's surrender, was robbed of all its best horses. Lieutenant Tompkins, whose dash at the Virginians has already been so highly spoken of, experienced the greatest inconvenience in a straight gallop from the "toughness" of some of his men's horses, many of which gave their riders more than enough to do to quiet their movements without attending to aims at all. These facts go to show how trivial circumstances may make "horse-soldiers" and to prove the wisdom of a remark left on record by Napoleon. Speaking with Marshal Soult on the serviceableness of dragoons, the "little corporal" gave these reasons for not thinking highly of them. They are quoted by Sir William Napier:

"1st. Your enemy can meet you with dragoons.

"2d. It is impossible to equip dragoons for all contingencies.

"3d. One thousand footmen can do twice as much military service in any campaign as one thousand horsemen.

"4th. The dismounted dragoon is as helpless as a disarmed musketeer.

"5th. One regiment of dragoons costs more than four regiments of infantry.

When mounted soldiers meet each other in the fray, as they do in nearly all modern engagements, their power is gone. The fighting is confined to the few companies in front. To understand that fact, it is only necessary to imagine five hundred of the second cavalry charging an equal number of Virginians. When the shock would be over, if the latter did not retreat, a confusion would ensue which no inexperienced person can conceive. Horses will not put their shoulders to each other and push; and men are not all Winships, and cannot shove a horse out of the way. Retreating and charging perpetually, then, is their work in line. As an outside contingent they are good; and we have a sufficient supply for this. All modern battles establish the absurdity of putting cavalry against cavalry; and as all modern Generals put a few ranks of cavalry in front, it is no wonder that a mutual disgust with that arm for a force for close fighting prevails. Therefore, Napoleon is about to lessen his mounted men by thirteen thousand, and the Duke of Tetuan (Marshal O'Donnell) has made artillerists of his best three cavalry corps.

"It is impossible to equip dragoons for all contingencies." To do so properly would require three horses for each man; as many riding-masters as privates; and more fodder than an ambulance suitable for ten times an equal force of infantry and artillerists; for horses cannot always feed on the "head-lands" and drink on the road-side. "One thousand footmen can do twice as much military business as one thousand horsemen." A foot soldier can help to throw up entrenchments—his musket beside him; can overhaul and put to rights the ambulance wagons; can pack the baggage and take a scout's turn occasionally in any guise; but if the dragoon does anything but his stable duty, and keeping his very extensive "kit" in order, a horse may miss a feed or water, and a carbine, pistol or sabre get rusty.

"Horse soldiers do not easily become foot soldiers." When a trooper loses his steed "he is as helpless as a disarmed musketeer." This is true even of the British dragoon. Accustomed to the saddle, his feet seem to be given to him only for running. Dismounted he is half defeated; and, moreover, a horse is a bigger target than a man.

At Magenta sixty-five deserters were brought back in the hour of victory. They were all dismounted horse soldiers. "Why did you run away?" said McMahon. "Our horses were killed, and *we couldn't fight*, General," replied the spokesman. "We couldn't fight" was uttered without reflection: but it gives a clue to the feelings of a dragoon when his steed drops.

"One regiment of dragoons costs as much as four other regiments." One thousand horses cost one hundred thousand dollars at least. Allowing a wide margin for all the grazing horses can obtain, their support, which is a small item in the additional expenditure they incur, costs two hundred thousand dollars a year. These are merely the objections that practical men see on the surface of the matter in discussion. There are a hundred others—such as the general unsuitability of the arms of mounted troops, for infantry work—the extra camp provisions, the tons of implements that must be carried after a mounted force, and the ambulances this would require—the partial character of their usefulness—the fact that every military nation has discovered their comparative worthlessness—and that men can be employed much more advantageously as artillerists, infantry, riflemen and Zouaves. All these considerations have induced General Scott to make mounted troops a small consideration in the coming campaign.

It is now conceded by all military authorities that artillery breaks ranks, and causes disaster, when well served, more efficiently than horse soldiers, who can seldom get further into the enemy's lines than the space covered by a regiment. Mr. Wood, in his famous Inkerman letter to the *Times*, records the successful resistance of a van of cavalry by a "four rank charge of bayonets." Imagine ranks of "charged bayonets" keeping in line while ten volleys of pound grape were being planted in the front ranks.

There are three kinds of mounted troops, viz., dragoons, cavalry, lancers and riflemen. In Europe, each of these is distinguished by special duties, cavalry being a title common to them all. With us the only difference, practically, between our dragoons and riflemen (we have no lancers) is that the latter are armed with rifles and the others are not. Theoretically, however, their mode of doing things is very different. One does duty on foot, and the other does not.

The apparent indisposition of the War Department and General Scott to increase the cavalry is amusingly accounted for by several contemporaries. A few facts, however, from the report of an able officer of the Second Dragoons, may partially explain the action of the authorities:

First—Every one thousand men kill two thousand horses before they know their drill.

Second—Two hundred of every thousand are maimed in drilling.

Third—A Zouave, whose drill is the hardest for foot soldiers to learn, is nearer to perfection in his discipline in two months than a dragoon is in a year. Four years are required to drill a horse soldier properly.

The last paragraph is not surprising, when we look at what the dragoon has to learn. He must walk, trot, gallop, train his horse to "stand fire," to jump fences and deep narrow streams. When all these are learned—and they require a long time and much practice—he must be taught not to shoot his horse, (whose head is the first thing he aims at,) his comrade, or his comrade's horse; his officer, or anybody but his enemy. He must learn the "Moulinet," a rapid revolution of the wrist, that his sabre may be properly wielded, and the charge kept in his pistol and carbine until the proper moment. If he cannot do all these things well, he had better not be in the field.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte*, in the beginning of the Italian war, published a letter from General Canrobert about cavalry, from which we make this extract: "In 1890 cavalry will be the only sentinels on the battle field. They will never participate in the grand charge—seldom in the melee, except to expedite inevitable disorganization. Their place is outside the lines. We have three times too many horsemen now. Every horse eats its rider's weight in a week, and in a short time all another horse can carry for him. The Zouave is a compromise between the cavalry and infantry. He is a horseman on foot. Let us have Zouaves. They can campaign a month on what a little knap-sack holds."

One point in this connection has been completely overlooked by all who have written on the subject lately. Our force of movable cavalry in the field is as large, proportionately, as it ought to be. Nearly three thousand regulars and two thousand volunteers await the orders of Gen. Scott, who probably thinks the force quite as large as can be trusted in the fell-fenced fields of the "Old Dominion." Cavalry has been made indispensable, and we must have it; but not in such force as some journals recommend.

Count Cavour's Last Illness.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

TURIN, June 1.

Count Cavour was bled four times within three days. The complaint is congestion of the brain, arising from intense occupation, want of bodily exercise, and either too strong an appetite or the excessive indulgence in the pleasures of his well appointed table. Periodical bleeding has become with him, as with too many of his countrymen, a matter of necessity. It is only when the great man is temporarily laid low that the people seem to realize to its full extent the power of his ruling genius. Then you hear surmises and conjectures, in an under breath, as to what might happen were the phlebotomist's lancet to arrive only two minutes too late. There is a Providence to take care of insane and drunken men, says the English proverb; and there is a Providence to watch over the destinies of a nation in a state of transition. Count Cavour is neither the head of a majority, nor of a minority; so far as the head of the Administration is concerned, Italy can not be, strictly speaking, called a constitutional country, as, for a certain period of time, a ministerial crisis is an impossibility. Since in 1854, or shortly before, Count Cavour undertook to "make Italy" (*fer l' Italia*, as the phrase is here) he engaged to be kept in the harness till Italy was made. He cannot think of withdrawing; no man can ever dream of unseating him. For the last seven or eight years he has not only been at the head of the King's cabinet, holding now two, now three, now even four portfolios; he has been *the* minister. It matters not who was called by him to sit in the council, or to seem to share his responsibility. It mattered not whom he chose to discard, with whom he was compelled to quarrel, whose able co-operation he thought fit to renounce. It did not even matter into whose hands he, for a short respite, resigned power. The master mind in Italy was always the same. Even La Marmora's head was not hard enough to butt against Cavour's, nor was even Ratizzi's temper sufficiently soft to avoid all collision. One after another all Cavour's associates fall from or are hurled from him; he alone stands forever—forever, that is, so long as he wills, and so long as the surgeon's lancet saves him from himself. * * * * * *

Should Cavour be removed by death—for no man in Italy is absurd enough to think of any other contingency—we should in all probability have a Ricasoli ministry. Cavour's only possible successor is unmistakably pointed out by public opinion. He would bring high principles, a most unblemished character, a strong good sense and stern will into the king's councils; but for vastness of intelligence, for extent of resources, few even of his friends give him credit. * * * *

I am sorry to have to add that Count Cavour has had a restless night; he has lost a great deal of blood, owing to the loosening of the bandages at his arm, yet had to be bled again in the course of the morning. This relapse is all owing to the Count's imprudence in summoning his colleagues to his bedside yesterday, on the first symptoms of improvement, and holding with them a long conference, for which his exhaustion hardly fitted the great statesman.

A Brigade of Loyal Virginians.

The encampment at Williamsport, Maryland, which is made a depot for loyal Virginians, is, we learn, fast filling up. The following printed handbill is posted in various parts of Virginia:

TO THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA:

The Government of the United States will accept the services of all loyal citizens of Virginia who desire to enroll themselves into its service for and during the present war. They are requested to report at once to Philip Pendleton, Esq., at headquarters at Williamsport, Marland. WARD H. LAMON, Formerly of Virginia, now of Washington, D. C.

Williamsport, June 16, 1861.

Several companies of Virginians, already formed, have reached Camp Lamon, as they have christened the encampment at Williamsport.

THE WINNEBAGO TREATY.—Hon. J. H. Baker, Secretary of State of Minnesota, in connection with Edward Wolcott, of Paris, Ill., and Thomas J. Sample, of Muncie Ind., have been appointed Special Commissioners by the Secretary of the Interior, to carry out the provisions of the treaty with the Winnebago Indians concluded on the 15th of April, 1859, and ratified by the Senate at its last session.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY EQUAL TO GOLD, AT RAILROAD RATES. We will, on and after this date, JUNE 1st. OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT THE Lowest Gold Prices FOR ILLINOIS CURRENCY At Railroad Rates. We need scarcely add that our stock is The Largest, Richest and Choicest WEST OF NEW YORK. WM. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169.....LAKE STREET.....167 & 169

NEW MUSIC. JUST PUBLISHED: "SADLY THE BELLS TOLL THE DEATH OF THE HERO," inscribed to the memory of Colonel Ellsworth. By A. B. Tobey. Price 25 cents. Col. Ellsworth's Requiem March. By A. J. Vaas. Price 40 cents. Douglas Funeral March. By H. Grantz. Price 25 cts. "Down with the Traitor's Serpent Flag." Quartette. Price 35 cents. The above pieces have splendid Lithograph Titles. Also, just published: Foot teps on the other side. Quartette. By A. J. Higgins. Price 30 cents. The Emigrant's Dying Child. By H. D. L. Webster. Price 25 cents. Sweet Memories. Song and Chorus. By A. J. Higgins. Price 30 cents. The Brave Volunteers' Quickstep March. By A. B. Ward. Price 25 cents. Colonel Anderson's Schottische. By C. Hunting. Price 30 cents. My Little Bird Billy. By A. J. Higgins. Price 25 cents. Men of Thought, Be up and Stirring. Quartette. By S. M. Grannis. Price 25 cents. Mable Flare, with variations. By C. Dotzler. Price 35 cents. I cannot Catch the Sunshine, with brilliant variations. By Dotzler. Price 35 cents. Steamboat Polka. By Cullen. Price 25 cents. Melange Waltz. By H. Grant. Price 25 cents. Any or all of the above will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of market price. Always on hand, a great variety of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Strings, &c., &c. All orders for anything musical addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, No. 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

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BEST & CO., Randolph Street, (UNDER THE SHERMAN HOUSE,) IMPORTERS DIRECT OF RHENISH, HUNGARIAN AND CHAMPAIGNE WINES, Of the first qualities and Gurranteed Pure. We have always on hand a large stock of the following brands: RUDESHEIMER BERG, ROLANDER AUSLESE, NURSTEINER, DURKHEIMER, UNGSTEINER, GUMNELDINGER, AND GRAPE LEAF CHAMPAIGNE.

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VAN SCHAACK, 47 ----- State Street, ----- 47 HAS THE "PEACE MAKER," A COOKING STOVE WITH SIX BOILER HOLES OF FULL SIZE AND A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. THE BAKING OVEN Is large, thoroughly ventilated, and is furnished with a Patent Enameled Oven Bottom—a new, valuable and attractive invention. The stove is supplied with a MOVEABLE HOT WATER RESERVOIR, which is more convenient than the ordinary permanent Copper Reservoir, AS IT CAN BE USED OR REMOVED AT PLEASURE. THE PEACE MAKER Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and contains in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH IN THE NORTHWEST FOR HERRING'S SAFES. BERLIN, WIS., April 19th, 1861. Messrs. Herring & Co. In the recent disastrous fire in this city, I was one of the sufferers, having lost my store and its entire contents. I had in my store two Safes, one large one said to have been manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., the other a small size HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION of your make. The large Safe stood by the side of the building and fell into the cellar and was not subjected to a great amount of heat; the contents were badly scorched, and I am satisfied would have been entirely destroyed if it had been located where the small Herring's Safe was. The Herring's Safe was located in the centre of the store, and fell into the cellar amongst a large quantity of butter which made a most intense heat, in fact so hot as to melt some of the Iron Bars composing the frame of the Safe entirely off. Notwithstanding the terrible ordeal which this Safe passed through I am happy to say that its entire contents, consisting of money and other valuables, to the amount of about $3,000, came out UNINJURED, And without the Loss of a Single Cent. I regard this as a most satisfactory test of the superiority of the fire-proof qualities of your PATENT CHAMPION SAFES over any and all others, and I have to-day ordered another of the same size as the one which so triumphantly passed through the fire. Yours respectfully, D. T. CARHART. The above Safe can now be seen in front of our store. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

CEPHALIC PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE. CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE. CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE. By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained. They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject. They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness. For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system. The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box. Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

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[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.] If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.] We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.] We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.] Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.] The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

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[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The testimony in their favor is strong from the most respectable quarters.

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Tobacco. GARTH & CO.'S Manufactured Tobacco. BRIGGS, & CO., 73 South Water-st, Chicago.

Undertakers. WRIGHT & McCLURE, No. 25 Lasalle street, METALLIC COFFINS.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE
SICK HEADACHE.
CURE
NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CURE
ALL KINDS OF
HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS
will convince all who suffer from
HEADACHE,
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

Masonville, Conn., Feb. 5th, 1861.

Mr. Spalding, Sir:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your obedient servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

Haverford, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1861.

Mr. Spalding, Sir:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them. Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

Spruce Creek, Huntingdon Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861.

H. C. Spalding, Sir:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them excellent.

Belle Vernon, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq. Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried. Direct A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.

Beverly, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq. I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y. Dear Sir:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio. Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instanter. Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

Ypsilanti, Mich., January 14th, 1861.

Mr. Spalding, Sir: Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more. Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.:—Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.] If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.] We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.] We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.] Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.] The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.] Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.] Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.] Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.] Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Hair, &c.

... Katherion for the Hair ... made which has given such ... Restores, preserves and beautifies ... a delightful odor. If you ... of Hair, try it. Sold everywhere ... bottle. jel4-1m

... of the Voice.—The ... respectfully inform the citizens of ... has located himself in this city for ... the cultivation and development ... himself a pupil of Carlo Bassini ... particular attention to the nasality ... of Forming and Developing the ... A. J. KRELL. ... Union Academy, Larmon Block ... Rev. Edward Anderson, Root & ... at Root & Cady's. jel7-d661 2m

A Friend in Need. Try it.— ... INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, Druggist, 6 State street, Chicago, and by all druggists. no16-d600w-d-1y

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. ... the opinions of celebrated ... Physicians respecting the use of this ... many diseases of the human system ... application to ... SEED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd Sore Leg. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver. Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy. ... sick, and do not know what the matter ... have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's ... by all Druggists. oc3'60-1y

Banking and Exchange.

GREENLEAF & SPINK, Bankers and Dealers in Gold and Uncurrent Money, ... Lasalle sts., under Marine Bank. ... Currency bought at the highest ... jel0-d662-3m

... ALEXANDER & CO., Bankers, Clark Street .... No. 53. ... Domestic Exchange Collections, and ... my22-d709-1m

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & ... and Dealers in Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, &c. ... Street .... Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE of E. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, ... and Lasalle streets. A general Banking business transacted. oc27 60-1y

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK of CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successors to Wears, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. ... Reed, Drexel & Co., New York; ... Chicago. ja28d12-1y

HOLT & NORTON, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. ... the principal cities in the U. S. ... JONATHAN BURR. ... ja1-1y

... MARINE BANK, ... MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. ... Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. ... and draft remitted to all parts ... 1861

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES. WATER COOLERS, FILTERERS, Bathing Apparatus, and Japanned Tin Ware, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ... PATENT FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZERS. WOOD and WILLOW WARE. STOVES, STOVES, STOVES. ... article required for House-Keeping. ... HOUSE-KEEPERS' EMPORIUM, ... Lake street, (Tremont Block.) ALLEN & DALTON.

... SHIP'S PATENT Ventilating Refrigerator, ... and for sale to the trade by ... STOUT, DICKERSON & CO., ... and Metal Warehouse, ... Randolph Street ... 199 & 201 ... HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES. ... any other offered ... over all others wherever ... STOUT, DICKERSON & CO., ... 201 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Paper Hangings.

... RIGBY & CO., PAPER HANGINGS, AND Ornamental House Painters. RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

... & BROTHER, Dealers in PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., ... Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., ... CLARK STREET.

Intelligence Offices.

ESTABLISHED ... INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, ... WASHINGTON STREET. ... to remind her friends and ... be found at the above office ... supply them with competent ... Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3996. jel1'61-1y

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT ... Church Block, 109 Clark street, Chicago ... Farm Hands Railroad ... and Boarding House Help. ... kinds constantly on ... in city and country. Post ... STEWART HAMILTON. ... respectable situations at this ... my18'61m

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE. ... street, Op. Post Office. ... help of the most reliable ... from the country promptly ... Post Office Box 2345. MRS. A. L. BALKAM.

Guns, Powder, &c.

GUNS!! GUNS!!! ... Colts, Allen's, Sharpe's ... Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Tents ... Blankets and all ... Powder, Shot, Caps and Ammunition ... Agent for ... GEO. T. ABBEY, 135 Lake street.

Rubber Goods.

RUBBER PACKING HOSE, RUBBER BELTING, ... RUBBER PACKING, ... BELTING ... LEATHER, ... RUBBER GOODS. ... & Co., Sole Agents, ... street, Kingsbury Block.

Tobacco.

... BARTH & CO.'S ... Tobacco. ... BRIGGS, & CO., ... South Water st., Chicago, ... the above celebrated ...

... Makers.

... & McCLURE, ... Lasalle street, ... of all styles. ... Chapel and ...

New Publications.

BY AUTHORITY. THIS DAY PUBLISHED. UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS, For the Instruction, Exercise and Manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen. Prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by Simon Cameron, Secretary of War. Containing the School of the Soldier, the School of the Company, Instruction for Skirmishers, the General Calls, the Calls for Skirmishers, and the School of the Battalion, including the Articles of War and a Dictionary of Military Terms. One volume, complete, illustrated with numerous Engravings. $1.25.

War Department, Washington, May 1, 1861. This System of United States Infantry Tactics for Light Infantry and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, having been approved by the President, is adopted for the instruction of the troops when acting as Light Infantry or Riflemen, and, under the act of May 12, 1820, for the observance of the militia when so employed. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

With a view to insure uniformity in a system of instruction, the system of tactics now acknowledged by the highest authority, this work is now presented to the Volunteers and Militia called into service, as containing the authorized drill of the United States Infantry, and that by which they will be instructed and disciplined. Washington, D. C., May 1, 1861.

EVERY VOLUNTEER SHOULD HAVE THIS AUTHORIZED WORK.

Send your orders early for U. S. AUTHORIZED INFANTRY TACTICS. It is a complete work. All Volunteers will drill by it, as it is the only book authorized BY SIMON CAMERON, SECRETARY OF WAR.

Booksellers, Newsdealers and Agents, should send their orders at once for U. S. AUTHORIZED INFANTRY TACTICS. Forwarded by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the published price, $1.25. Remittances can be made in gold dollars and postage stamps. Persons copying the above will have a copy sent them by mail. Address T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Booksellers, Publishers, and Stationers, Nos. 22 and 24 North 4th street, Philadelphia.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, 39 and 41 Lake street, Chicago. je17-d967-1w

TWO NATIONAL SONGS: "UNION, GOD AND LIBERTY," AND "OUR NATIONAL FLAG." With a beautiful colored title page, representing the Capitol, and Washington on horse back in the background, and the "Star Spangled Banner" supported by a sailor, with the Officers of the Continental Army in full dress in front. Just published by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street. Price, Fifty Cents.

Money and Exchange.

$8,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS TIME, At low rates on Improved Security. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 55 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties. LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. Post Office Drawer 6157. J. L. LEE, 62 Clark street. de21-d-1y

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. P. O. BOX 6049. Business paper bought and sold. Time loans negotiated. ROBERT C. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds for most of the States and Territories. Notary Public for Illinois. ap11-d663-6m

MONEY LOANED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES at the Banking Office of WM. H. RICE & CO., 63 CLARK-ST. Three to five years loans at 10 per cent. Short paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted. my30-d453-1y

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker, AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets. no4-1y

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 131 Lake street. au16c211-1y

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JARED BASSETT, JAMES H. MILES, A. M. WRIGHT, R. SHERMAN. Chicago, June 18th, 1861.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue the COMMISSION BUSINESS Under the name of Wright, Sherman & Co. JARED BASSETT, A. M. WRIGHT, R. SHERMAN. Chicago, June 18th, 1861. je19-d685 3t

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of AIKEN & NORTON, is discontinued from and after this date, and all persons indebted to said firm will please call and make payment, and persons having claims against said firm are requested to receive payment immediately. The business will be continued by R. Aiken, under the same name and style. R. AIKEN, JONATHAN BURR. Chicago, April 27th, 1861. my23-d778-2m

Business Cards.

DOCTOR W. HAY, OFFICE NO. 85 SOUTH CLARK ST. Office Hours—8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. [my1-d663-1y]

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS. REFERENCES—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., President Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., Geo. Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

NEW PATENT LAW.— BROADNAX & GRAY, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS. Our facilities for securing Patents for New Inventions and Designs of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business confidential. OFFICES: Established. Washington, D. C., (opposite Patent Office) ... 1849. St. Louis, Mo., (Old Custom House) ... 1855. Chicago, Ill., (Larmon's Block) ... 1858. London, (England) ... 1859. Paris, (France) ... 1860. Circulars with full instructions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application. my26'61-1y

Insurance.

JAMES WADSWORTH, No. 1 Dole's Building, CHICAGO .... ILLINOIS. AGENT FOR Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD. Assets .... $[illegible] Western Massachusetts Insurance Co., PITTSFIELD. Assets .... $[illegible] Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co., PROVIDENCE. Assets .... $230,000. Roger Williams Insurance Company, PROVIDENCE. Assets .... $176,000. Irving Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK. Assets .... $277,000. Washington Fire Insurance Comp'y, NEW YORK.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. We are prepared to fill orders for these CELEBRATED BELLS At New York Prices, Wm. Freight Added. Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Agents and importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate, 68 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Dentists' Cards.

A. W. FREEMAN, Dentist, 102 .... WASHINGTON STREET .... 102 P. O. Box 3041. oc9-d-1y

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 58 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in Filling, Cleaning, Extracting, Regulating or the Insertion of Artificial Teeth. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate. my1'61-1y

REMOVED TO No. 85 Clark-st., Dr. FULLER has removed his Dental Office from 58 West Randolph street to 85 Clark street, over Mrs. Hopson's Millinery Store, at which place he has newly furnished an elegant suit of Rooms adapted to his professional wants, and where he will be pleased to see his former patrons and such other citizens as wish his professional services. ap15'61-1y

Steam Dye Works.

AUGUST SCHWARZ'S BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE, 125 Illinois street, second door west of North Clark street, and 167 South Clark street, in Kauffeld's Wool Store. Mr. Schwarz will color or clean any Woolen or Silk Goods in all its branches. His colors in any desirable shade required and warranted good workmanship. Also all the new colors, as Solferino, French Purple, etc., colored in any shade. As a practical and experienced Dyer he is determined not to be surpassed by any establishment. His prices are reasonable and his customers will appreciate to the best work, and his establishment the cheapest. ap4-d1-3m

NEW YORK STEAM DYE-WORKS, Wm. Yerbury, 157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country Work Solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. P. O. Box ... [a18-1y]

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Seeds. Buy and sell Live Stock on Commission. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—77 KINZIE ST. Liberal Cash Advances made on shipments of any of above articles for sale in the markets or shipment East. C. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861.

OFFICIAL .... June 22d, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Anderson M miss, Adams Harriet mrs, Amerman S M mrs, Adcock E mrs, Anderson Gertrude miss, Alexander Eveline mrs, Allen Mary L mrs, Angleton Nelly miss, Ansell Louisa mrs, Austin Emma miss, Auer A B mrs, Arrington Lydia L mrs, Avery Lucy L mrs, Arthur William mrs

B

Babcock Emily M miss, Ballard Flora mrs, Bancroft Harriet E mrs, Batterson Rosa miss, Barr Louisa L mrs, Barbour H S mrs, Barstow G S mrs, Barnes Wm N mrs, Bentley Fannie mrs, Beach John mrs, Beuls Martha A, Beaty Dennitt mrs, Behan Jane H, Bissell Minerva miss, Blake E K W mrs, Blair Elizabeth mrs, Biddis Mattel miss, Blum Wilhelmine mrs, Bigelow L G mrs, Bliss Carrie miss, Bickford Margarett mrs, Boardman Hattie J miss, Bolsing Bridget mrs, Boyd Sarah J mrs, Bolen Kate, Bowers Hattie S miss, Bogart Orlando M mrs, Boyle Wm C mrs, Bortles Fanny miss, Boyling Ann mrs, Bourke Margareth, Bradley W F mrs, Bradbury Ella T miss, Brastedhan Ann mrs, Burnham Elizabeth mrs, Butler Adell miss, Budson Lucy A miss, Barnham Clara miss, Burgis Jessie miss, Burr Annie B mrs, Budlong Louise L mrs, Butler Ellen mrs, Brown Elizabeth mrs, Brown Delphia mrs, Brown Elenora mrs, Brown Harriet M mrs, Byrne Ellen miss

C

Cameron Kattie H miss, Cady Asa C mrs, Candee Elizabeth mrs, Cameron Frank mrs, Cameron Alarr mrs, Carroll mrs, Craughwell Kate miss, Castle S D mrs, Cratty Hannah miss, Carpenter Elizh miss, Carter Emily miss, Cathelle P B miss, Carroll Mary miss, Carson Hattie miss, Cleveland Jane F mrs, Clifford Winefred miss, Clasier Josephine, Clarkson K A miss, Cleary Marcella mrs, Clark Charles mrs, Clark Mary E mrs, Clark Lizzie B, Cline Mary mrs, Collar Ellen, Connolly Grace, Cornell Ella mrs, Cooper H A mrs, Cooper Clarie miss, Cooper Josepha miss, Cooper Sarah P mrs, Cosgrove Mary miss, Conlan Peter mrs, Cook R E mrs, Condon Marrianne miss, Crogan James mrs, Cushing Johanna, Crowley William C mrs, Crane Charles H mrs, Cunningham Margareth, Cross Annie mrs, Crawford Mary A mrs, Curtis Bridget miss, Curtis B Frank mrs, Curts Eva miss, Crone M A miss, Crawford Peter mrs, Crowe Richard R mrs, Cole Ellen miss

D

Davidson Rebecca mrs, Daly Ellen, Davis Joseph mrs, Dailey Eliza miss, Denny E H miss, Dickenson Gideon mrs, Dickenson Hattie miss, Dixon Margareth miss, Dickey Nene miss, Dillon mrs, Driscole Nelly G mrs, Dow George I mrs, Dodd H F mrs, Drew I G mrs, Doolittle Kate miss, Dolan Maggie T miss, Duff Robert mrs, Duncan E T mrs, Dunn Allice miss, Duffy mrs

E

Eddy rev dr for mrs E, Edwards Charles mrs, Egan Johanna miss, Elson Charlotte mrs, Evans Sarah mrs, Esmery I L mrs

F

Favor Hattie miss, Farlam C A mrs, Fenymore Hannah miss, Farnam Henry miss, Fisher Wm mrs, Flagg Ella N miss, Flanigan Hannah miss, Filkins Clarisa mrs, Flagg mrs, Fitzgerald Ann mrs, Fitzpatrick Bridget miss, Fillmore Mary miss, Foster Georgeanna miss, Francis Mary A miss, Fuller Louisa miss, Forest Martha mrs, Fuller Fonn W mrs

G

Garrett Mina B mrs, Gastfield Doratha mrs, Gats Nancy, Gaylord Lucy M S C mrs, Gilman Hannah B mrs, Glesson Sarah mrs, Glavin Margaret miss, Goodie N H mrs, Goldie Mary A miss, Gray Nellie, Gubbins Mary A mrs, Green J L miss, Grace Mary Ann mrs

H

Hamilton Lizzie miss, Hammond Edith miss, Hamilton Priscilla mrs, Hay J B mrs, Haines George mrs, Harris Louise miss, Harmon Bridget mrs, Harbesson John mrs, Hanley Ellen, Hanley Nettie A miss, Hawkins S Helen mrs, Haven Sarah mrs, Hawkins F C mrs, Hampton P mrs, Haydon Caroline E mrs, Hadigan Ann mrs, Hart F Annie miss, Hendrie Laura mrs, Hendricks Sarah A mrs, Heritage Mary J mrs, Hendricks Franc miss, Henry B miss, Harwood Wm C mrs, Hills Ellen mrs, Hille N C mrs, Higgins M A mrs, Higgins Sarah mrs, Hodge Maria L mrs, Holt Susan W mrs, Hogan Mary A mrs, Hopper Mary A mrs, Hopper Ellen B mrs, Hollister Lucy mrs, Howe Mary M miss, Hunt Louis mrs, Humphrey D A mrs, Hughes Adelaid mrs

I

Ives Minnie miss, Ingersoll Sarah mrs

J

Juny M W mrs, Jamison Albert mrs, Jackson Sophia mrs, Jackson Elizabeth D mrs, Johns D L mrs, Johnson Sophia miss, Johnson Margaret mrs, Johns Lizzie miss

K

Keller Ellen F G mrs, Kemp Elizabeth mrs, Ketchum Livona miss, Kenny Honoria miss, Kearns Elizabeth mrs, Keogh N mrs, Kirk Ester miss, Kimball Laura mrs, Korisdan Catherine miss, Kirby Michael mrs, Kutsinger W mrs, Kimball Bridget mrs

L

Lewis Hattie N miss, Loomis Mary miss, London Bridget miss, Leavitt Mary C miss, Lee Mary B mrs, Lawson Hannah miss, Lawless Honora miss

Mc's

McSweeny Mary mrs, McNeal Lora miss, McMahon Thomas mrs, McLean Andrew mrs, McLaughlin Marget miss, McIntosh David mrs, McInnis Sarah mrs, McLaughlin Ann mrs, McGrath John mrs, McMaguire Elizabeth mrs, McDonnell Mary mrs, McFarland Jane, McDonald B M miss, McCaffrey Widow, McCarty mrs, McCann mrs, McColburn Maria miss, McKlaney S S mrs, McAvey Anne mrs, Meech Horace mrs

M

Murphy Mary mrs, Morea Jane miss, Mevers Sarah mrs, Molt Samuel mrs, Mould E K mrs, Moore Mary miss, Moore Ursaid T mrs, Michener Hannah mrs, Minor Omar E mrs, Miller Ann miss, Merlender E S mrs, Mead Ellen, Metcalf Thos mrs, Merrill Theodosia miss, Masters E A miss, Mason Frank miss, Martin Henrietta mrs, Marsh Mary miss, Magill Mary miss, Mansard Mary Ann mrs, Malcom Hattie miss, Merobonn Simon mrs, Mattock Eliza mrs

N

Naylor Catherine mrs, Newerth Caroline miss, Newton Phillis mrs, Nicol Fanny miss, Noyes Mary A mrs, Nourse Sarah mrs, Nye Alma miss

O

Otis James mrs, O'Connell Catherine mrs, O'Neill Margaret miss, O'Connor Margaret, O'Conners mrs

P

Patterson Catherine mrs, Patterson C S miss, Patterson Nellie miss, Paul W C mrs, Parson L V mrs, Palmer E A mrs, Peters Richard G mrs, Phillips Loeiner D mrs, Phillips Martha miss, Phinney Elizabeth mrs, Portman Margaret miss, Potter Sarah A miss, Price Robert mrs, Price Emily P mrs

R

Rankin Elizabeth mrs, Rawley Joanna miss, Rainforth Martah miss, Read Emma miss, Ready Jane miss, Reniff Mary B mrs, Riding Mary Ann, Riordon Susan, Rilly Margaret, Rockwood Louisa mrs, Roland Catherine mrs, Rourk Ellen mrs, Rowder George mrs, Rugar Harman mrs

S

Scanlan M mrs, Sciller Elizabeth, Schuyler Kate mrs, Seamore Jennie, Sesmon Hearmean miss, Seal Ann mrs, Seely Betsy miss, Showaway Mary mrs, Shedd E mrs, Sheridan Mary M miss, Shandy Jenny miss, Shaw Elizabeth B miss, Sinclair Mary mrs, Skinner Harvey mrs, Sloan Elizabeth mrs, Snow Ira mrs, Spencer rev W H mrs, Stearns Frances miss, Star Eliza A miss, Sutherland A mrs, Steward Ann E mrs, Stedman Huldah M miss, Steward Ella miss, Stephens Maria L mrs, Sterrett Charles mrs, Stapleton Bridget, Stoddard Kate miss, Stotler Lizzie miss, Stone H mrs, Smith Kate A miss, Smith Carrie miss, Smith Margaret miss, Sullivan James O mrs, Sullivan Ellen mrs, Sullivan Ellen B miss

T

Tillinghast miss, Thrumston Wm R mrs, Turner Mary B miss, Turner Mary miss, Tuomey Mary mrs

U

Upton F mrs, Upton Dorence T miss

V

Vail Emily S mrs, Voulenze mrs, Vanwinkle Minerva miss, Vangandtt Elizabeth mrs

W

Waller M E miss, Warner Mary E miss, Williams C L miss, Williams Elizabeth mrs, Warren Frank mrs, Watson Hellen miss, Watkins Jane miss, Warner Mary E miss, Wallace Mary M miss, Walsh Ellen miss, Walsh James mrs, Welsh Bridget miss, Welsh Hanora miss, Weekes Hellen R miss, Wright Orilla, Werley Lydia mrs, Wells Jennie miss, Wert R mrs, Whitmarsh Juliette mrs, White W A mrs, Willey Phoby miss, Wilkison C D mrs 2, Wilkison B F mrs, Wiglesworth Mary miss, Wright Maria mrs, Wright Josiah mrs, Wright Edward mrs, Wolcot James H mrs, Woodruff Emma miss

Y

Young M W mrs

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CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. ap7'61-1y HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Proposals.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. Proposals for a Loan of $500,000— Seven per cent. Bonds. Lansing, June 14th, 1861.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until 12 o'clock noon, of Monday, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "AN ACT AUTHORIZING A WAR LOAN," approved May 10th, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within, or at the expiration of twenty-five years from the first day of January, 1861, to bear interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, to consist of bonds payable to bearer with semi-annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the City of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interest of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "John Owen, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit, Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR, Governor of the State of Michigan. J. OWEN, Treasurer of the State of Michigan. je19-d1ot

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000. [OFFICIAL.] Springfield, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the twenty-fifth day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon of the first day of July, 1861, for One Million Dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2d, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the city of New York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the first day of July, 1861. Interest payable in the city of New York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional without reference to other offers. One per cent of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield or in the city of Chicago, Illinois, or in the city of New York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interest of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861;" or William Butler, Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor. WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer. my28-d816-30d

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS. Proposals for a loan to the State of Iowa of a sum not exceeding $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York, until twelve o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding Four Hundred Thousand Dollars being a part of a loan not exceeding Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars authorized by an Act passed at the Extra Session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion and defend itself in War," approved May the 28th, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum, for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale at their nominal par value previous to the 13th day of July 1861.

The Bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received are in the sum of One Thousand or Five Hundred Dollars, each at the option of the party making the proposal to be expressed in said proposals, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the Great Seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and the payment of the interest semi annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; both principal and interest on said Bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York, but the Governor may cause said payment to be made at any other place in the City of New York by giving thirty days public notice of such place in three newspapers in said city.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said Bonds as the same may become due, and the principal, at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all or as much as is necessary of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been appropriated and pledged for these purposes, and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers (which duty it is provided by law may, if necessary, be enforced by mandamus) to levy in each year a sufficient tax for these purposes after making proper deductions for collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created, nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, and it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa. The One Hundred Dollar Bonds authorized by said act will not be offered at all in this sale.

The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie payable in hand on delivery of the bonds sold to the party purchasing.

The proposals will be opened at twelve o'clock M. on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, in presence of the parties proposing, and bonds will be awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa Loan." A number of certified copies of the laws authorizing said loan and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New York, for inspection and examination.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, MATURIN L. FISHER, Loan Agents. Chicago, June 19th, 1861. je19-d803-td

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Commission Merchants.

S. HOLMES & CO., Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office, No. 12 River Street, PACKING HOUSE, NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC. Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. Refer to Bankers and Business men generally at Quincy, Ill.; St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago. SAM'L HOLMES. N. V. S. HOLMES.

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES Will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY. oct29-1y] By THOMAS NASH.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO., Late of the firm of Randolph, Tucker, & Carter. COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES MADE On property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East. je18d915-6m

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. MURRY NELSON. [ap1] R. E. STEVENS.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in Every Description of Country Produce, on Commission Exclusively. 20 AND 22 LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 1-5 South Water street, P. O. Box 35, Chicago, Illinois. We solicit the consignment of goods that are of the best quality—it would be our own choice to deal in no other class. N. B.—I have several acres of the Wilson's Albany Strawberry, and will sell plants of that variety at the usual rates, and in any quantities.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. au15a126-1y R. STONE.

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, NO 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS. oc1-d369 1y CHICAGO ILLINOIS

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co. J. M. WILLIAMS. ja1'60-1y W. D. HOUGHTELING.

GILBERT, STANARD & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Steel's Block, (2d Floor), corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill. C. J. GILBERT. E. O. STANARD. J. R. MILES. GILBERT, MILES & STANARD, No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis, Mo. my15-d780-3m

E. G. WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 under Board of Trade Rooms, will receive Country Produce for sale in this market, or for shipment to Eastern markets, and make advances on Eastern shipments in Sight Exchange. my24-d775-3m E. G. WOLCOTT.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 284, 286 and 290 South Water street, and 14, 16, 18 and 20 Market street. A. M. NEELY. E. B. LAWRENCE. W. T. WINDIATE. R. P. LAWRENCE. mh31'60-1y

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fe1'60-1y

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. P. GRIFFIN. mh28'60-1y A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, Chicago. mh23'6

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants, 7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago. JOHN J. MUDD. my17'61y G. W. UPDIKE.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street, Chicago. B. F. CULVER. ja14d614 C. K. CULVER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 253 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Refer to Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.; Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo. au16'ly

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANNS, No. 162 1-2 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. V. A. TURPIN. WELLES LAKE. D. J. LAKE. jy6'60

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse .... No. 9 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission. mh20'61-1y

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. au17'60-1y NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & COMPANY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 119 South Water Street, Chicago. JAMES L. GATES. jy25'60-1y ALFRED PITKIN.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 12 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. References—Sturgis, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Markham, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. au16c391-1y

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 188 .... SOUTH WATER STREET .... 188 Aikin's Building. Business confined strictly to commission. jy30-1y

R. & S. P. CARTER, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Board of Trade Building, 2d floor, will give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce. Advances made on consignments. ROSWELL CARTER. mh6-c172-6m SAM'L P. CARTER.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. WATSON V. COE, WM. H. RICE, S. L. UNDERWOOD. del'39-ly

SHERMAN & HALL, PRODUCE AND COMMISION MERCHANTS, 27 South Water street. Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or shipment East. ja7'61-1y

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. fe11'60-1y

EDWARD SACKET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 186 1-2 South Water Street, Between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, au5'60-1y CHICAGO, ILL.

T. MAPLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISION MERCHANTS, 210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on Consignments. T. MAPLE. [my3-d1-1y] J. R. MAPLE.

B. FABIAN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, ST. JOSEPH, MO. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Hides, Tallow, Hemp, Tobacco and produce of every description. Refers, by permission, to Messrs. Miles, Wright & Sherman; Clegborn, Leckie & Co.; Dickinson & Baker; Pitkin & Co. mh11-c318-1y

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 151 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135 South Water Street, Chicago. jel7'61-1y

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. ... Kinzie street, Chicago. C. R. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. H. F. W. BLAIR.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 193 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago. In connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., which they can afford superior advantages. ap19-1y M. S. NICHOLS. ... H. A. NICHOLS.

Stationery, &c.

J. T. CARTER, PAPER AND PAPER STOCK WAREHOUSE, 231 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Cash paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, and Metals. au6-1y

STATIONERY, Blank Books, Printing. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, STATIONERS, 122 Lake Street, Chicago.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, Blank Book Manufacturers AND BOOK BINDERS, 122 Lake Street, Chicago.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, COMMERCIAL PRINTERS, No. 122 .... Lake Street .... No. 122

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: 18x24, 22x32, 24x36, 26x40, ... And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Matthes's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. mh19 Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 138 LAKE STREET. Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 3634. my25-d391-1y

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, SHIP CHANDLER And Sail Maker, Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices Manila Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn. SAILS, TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c. Made to order at shortest notice. 261 South Water street, near Lake-st. Bridge. ap19-d-1y GEO. F. FOSTER.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. Ship Chandlers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES and CORDAGE 205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells.) Would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of Manila and Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Chains, And Tackle Blocks, COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING! BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, In bundles or barrels. BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Having also a SAIL LOFT our facilities are unequalled in the manufacture of TENTS, WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS, A large stock of which we have constantly on hand or made to order at the shortest notice. G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER. Send for our prices. feb-d16-4m

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street. my26

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS, Coppersmiths, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS, SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. [no1d'60-1y]

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, Agent, at 185 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tin ware. ap20-c573-1y

WATER PIPE. WATER PIPE. 1¼, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 Inch Water Pipe, bored with Patent Auger. Also, Superior Wooden Suction Pumps, made and sold Wholesale and Retail, by J. F. TEMPLE, mh6-61-1y corner Polk and Canal sts., Chicago.

GIFFARD'S PATENT Self-Acting Water Injector, FOR FEEDING BOILERS. Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section, for sale of above, we invite the attention of interested parties to its examination, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., de17-d663-6m 151 Lake street.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side, LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC. USE THE OLD SACHEM BITTERS. It is the finest and best SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN. IT IS AN UNEQUALED Purifier and Regulator of the Blood. IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC. TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD. For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 179 South Water street, Chicago. WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn. Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y. no19'60-1y

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOU TONIC STIMULENT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., it is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778,) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 15 Broad street, N. Y. For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co. ap18'61-ly

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. 78 .... SOUTH CLARK STREET .... 78 Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

Railroads.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ... & Erie R. Broads for all points East ... Cars on all Day Trains. Sleeping Cars on night trains. Baggage Checked through from Chicago to Buffalo. ... Offices, Grand Central Depot, and at Michigan Central Offices, Dearborn street and Union Depot. A. FELL, Traffic Superintendent, Buffalo. R. S. CARTER, General Manager. je21

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: 7:30 A. M. Day Express, (Sundays excepted.) 8:00 P. M. Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.) THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Railway Connections—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio. At Cincinnati for all points in Central and Eastern Ohio, Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Louisville, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South. Connections at Cincinnati for Steubenville, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River. Time to Cincinnati only 12 hours. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains! Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 103 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.) JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent. my13

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas. On and after SUNDAY, May 12th, 1861, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 4:45 A. M.—Stops at all Stations, and arrives at Detroit at 5:30 p. m. 8:00 A. M.—Lightning Express (except Sunday), arrive at Detroit at 6:30 p. m.; Suspension Bridge at 4:50 a. m.; Albany 3:20 p. m.; New York 7:50 p. m.; Boston 10:45 p. m. 5:00 P. M.—New York and Boston Express (except Saturday), arrive at Detroit at 6:30 a. m.; (Toronto 5:00 p. m.); Montreal 9:30 a. m.; Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 4:00 p. m.; Albany 3:20 p. m.; New York 6:00 a. m.; Boston 12:20 p. m. 8:00 A. M.—Cincinnati Express (except Sunday), through to Cincinnati in 16 hours. 8:00 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday), through to Cincinnati in 16 hours. Louisville in 18 hours. Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Passenger Agent. my3

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. On and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, trains will leave viz: Day Express 8:00 A. M.; Night Express, 5:00 P. M. Through to all the above points, and connecting at both Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, with steamers for St. Paul, &c. Way Passenger 3:30 P. M. for Janesville. Trains arrive 5:30 A. M., 12:15 P. M., and 8:30 P. M. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent. B. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. oc1-d1y

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1861 .... Summer Arrangement .... 1861. On and after Sunday, April 14, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets: 8:50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Decatur 3:20 P. M. Springfield 4:30 P. M. St. Louis 7:50 P. M. Cairo 10:45 P. M. Memphis 9:30 A. M. (next day) New Orleans in 48 hours from Chicago. 8:50 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Decatur 3:40 A. M. Springfield 4:30 A. M. Quincy 10:30 A. M. St. Louis 9:00 A. M. Cairo 12:30 A. M. Memphis 9 P. M. next day. New Orleans in 48 hours from Chicago. On Saturdays an Accommodation Train will be run as far as Urbana, leaving at 5:50 P. M. Through tickets to all important points South and Southwest, for sale at the offices of the Company in the Great Central Depot. HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. Trains will leave Chicago: / Leave Wood Lawn: ... W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. On and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, Passenger trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted) as follows: 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 11:30 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. Chicago Express trains arrive at Chicago at 1:50 P. M. and ... WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 9:45 A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent. my8'61

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, April 14, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: MAIL AND EXPRESS: 6.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Toledo via Old Line 4.35 P. M. NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS: 6.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Toledo via Air Line at 4.35 P. M. EASTERN EXPRESS: 8.00 P. M. Daily except Saturday, reaches Toledo via Old Road at 4.50 A. M. DETROIT EXPRESS: 6.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Detroit via Old Line at 6.30 P. M. 8.00 P. M. Daily except Saturday, reaches Detroit at 8.35 A. M. PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS VIA TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND: 6.00 A. M. } Makes close connections at Cleveland—time always as quick, and fare always as low as by any other route. 8.00 P. M. } All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. Salisbury's Patent Steeping Chairs with all modern improvements used only on this and all connecting trains. Through Tickets to be obtained at the Company's Office, 54 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily as follows: 5:00 A. M. Accommodation. 7:10 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays). 7:40 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays). FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and Baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago. D. W. BOSS, West'n Pass. Agent. B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street depot as follows, Sundays excepted: 9.15 A. M. and 9.15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dubuque and intermediate points; 9.15 A. M. and 9.30 P. M. for Dixon, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4.00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5.30 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9.15 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4.00 P. M. train. Sleeping Cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Ex. press and Mail leave at 9.00 A. M., and arrive at 6.50 P. M., Sundays excepted. Night Express leaves at 9.00 P. M., Saturdays excepted; arrive at 6.15 A. M., Mondays excepted. Joliet Accommodation leaves at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't. W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Mail leaves at 9.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 6.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Express leaves at 9.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 7 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Aurora Accommodation leaves at 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 10.30 A. M. (Saturdays excepted). C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 356 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route. Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of cars or conductors. Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily; Mail and Fast Lines Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express Trains connect direct for Baltimore and Washington. All Through Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers. Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York—two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets to all rail, are good on either of the above trains. Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington lines. Steamers ... Tickets Eastward may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the office of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH. The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago, make this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST. The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public. For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnson, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; ... & Co., Cincinnati; Athern & Hubbard, Cincinnati, O.; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West. The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock. And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof. FREIGHTS. By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. The Rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies. Be particular to mark packages "via Penna. R. R." ... MAGRAW & KOONS, ... LEECH & CO., ... H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Philadelphia. L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

Chicago Tribune
SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861.

THE CITY.

LETTER LIST will be found on the inside of this morning's TRIBUNE.

LARCENY.—On Water street, near Wells, a black trunk was stolen yesterday, with its contents, valued at $50.

THE LOCKUP.—We are a progressive people. The old lock up is to be improved, new cells added. The Board of Public Works have already let the contracts for the work.

☞ The Jefferson street M. E. S. S. Excursion party, leave this morning from the Great Central depot, foot of Lake street, and not from the Galena depot as stated in the *Journal*.

HECKER JAEGERS.—Major Kune is still recruiting men at No. 206 Randolph street, and forwarding them direct to the camp of the Regiment at Alton.

OF CHICAGO GROWTH.—H. P. Stanley, at No. 165 South Water street, a well-known Fruit Dealer marketed on Thursday, and supplied his customers with 20 bushels of luscious strawberries, raised on his own acres.

BASKET PICNIC.—The Indiana Street S. S. have a Basket Picnic to Des Plaines, and return on the excursion train, which leaves the depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway to-day, Saturday, June 22d, at 8 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES REGULARS TO RENDEZVOUS IN CHICAGO.—By a recent order from the War Department, the newly organized Sixteenth Regiment U. S. Infantry, Col. Andrew Porter, of Pa., commanding, is to rendezvous forthwith in this city.

AURORA EXCURSION.—A delightful affair to-day is promised in the annual basket Pic-Nic Excursion of the Jefferson street M. E. Sabbath School to Aurora, Kane Co. The excursion train leaves at 8:40 A. M. Tickets may be had for the small sum of 50 cents.

POLICE.—The docket of yesterday was only a moderate one in number of cases. Two Irish brigadiers were brought up for drunken conduct in the streets and given over to a squad from the barracks. A den in South Clark street was broken up and its inmates fined.

COL. J. W. WILSON.—The Colonel of the newly accepted Chicago Battalion, has been engaged in railroad operations in the Northwest. He was in the Florida war with Gen. Taylor as Master of Transportation. He is a native of Boston, Mass., and now 56 years old.

ARMY HOSPITALS.—There is a want of suitable window-blinds for shading the Hospital windows at Cairo. Any person having a lot of reed or palm leaf blinds, now out of fashion, is requested to communicate with Rev. E. B. Tuttle, 96 North Franklin street. About forty are needed.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE.—Messrs. Roberts & Sherman have issued a very handsome circular with a fine view of the new Sherman House, the letter press accompanying announcing the fact that their elegant establishment will be open to the public on the 1st of July.

WALSH.—The Atlantic Monthly for July contains another article by the late Major Winthrop, (who was killed at Great Bethel,) entitled "Washington as a Camp." Readers who recollect his famous "Seventh Regiment" article in the June number will please notice. Walsh, on Madison street, Custom House Place, has the magazine.

THE BARREL IN THE HARBOR.—C. Griffith was yesterday fined $25 for the breach of the ordinance committed in the disposition made of this barrel and its contents.

The suit for the same cause, against other parties yesterday referred to by us, was dismissed, there being no evidence implicating the defendants in the matter.

AN OLD SETTLER.—The Madison street bridge, if it keeps on in the practice, will deserve the title of a settler. It sank in the centre, on Thursday, about six inches. If it sank in the river out of sight it might easily be replaced by a better one. During repairs necessary, travel is driven over upon Randolph street.

CAMP SONG OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.—Messrs. Root & Cady have issued in handsome style the Camp Song of the Irish Brigade, originally published in the TRIBUNE. It is prefaced by a fine lithograph likeness of the good-looking Colonel, J. A. Mulligan. It will take like hot cakes with the boys and their friends.

TO GRACELAND CEMETERY—FIVE MILES FOR FIVE CENTS.—The North Chicago Railway is completed to Dr. Dyer's. Visitors to Graceland must hereafter apply at the Cemetery Office in Bryan Hall, if they wish tickets for the round trip, including railroad and omnibus fare to the Cemetery and back for ten cents. The Cemetery car will leave North Water street at 9:12 A. M. and 2:9 P. M.

THE INTERNATIONAL SALOON.—Matt. Conley, Esq., of the well known "International," has enlarged his borders by taking the store, No. 118 Randolph street, giving him the entire space from the Randolph street front to the TRIBUNE office alley for his dining rooms. Mr. Conley will set a lunch at ten o'clock this morning for his friends and all who may choose to give him a call.

DESERTERS FROM CAMP LONG.—Yesterday two privates of Co. D, deserted from the Zouave Camp. They are described as Joseph Blake, aged 40 years, height 5 feet 7 inches, and Michael Russell, 5 feet 8 inches, and 30 years old, both dressed in gray cloth uniform with black stripe on shoulders, and on pantaloons. Capt. Colby offers $30 for the recovery and return of these men to Camp Long, as deserters from the Army of the U. S.

FELL AMONG THIEVES.—The great leveller, whisky, on Thursday night laid out Ishabel Montgomery, who stated in yesterday's Police Court that he resides a few miles west of Kenosha, and was on his way East. When he arrived in this city, he had a draft for $70, which, luckily was sewed inside his shirt, $90 in money and through tickets to New York. He went to a fifth rate tavern, and got knocked down by somebody and robbed of $80. He was discharged from custody, and an officer was detailed to investigate the matter.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The eighth and last concert of the above society takes place in Bryan Hall this Saturday evening. We give the entire programme:

1. Fifth Symphony of Beethoven.
2. Winged Messenger.........Fesca.
Sung by Miss Dewey.
3. Elegy to the Memory of S. A. Douglas.
Composed by Hans Balatka.
4. Aria from Jerusalem.........Verdi.
Mr. De Passio.
5. Souvenir de Robert.........Meyerbeer.
6. Overture to Martha.........Flotow.

This being the last concert of the first season, we expect to see a large audience. Those wishing good seats will be at the hall early. The concert commences punctually at 8 o'clock.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—There was a very pleasant affair at the University grounds at Cottage Grove yesterday P. M., in the raising of a beautiful flag 22 by 12 feet. At the same time, a party of young ladies from Dearborn Seminary presented the Chicago University Cadets with a fine stand of colors, after which the Cadets gave an excellent drill. It will be remembered that the Cadets, on the occasion of the Douglas obsequies, were the Guard of honor at the place of burial.

The following original ode was prepared to be sung on the occasion:

God save our country's flag!
Long may it wave
In triumph o'er the free,
The noble, brave,—
The sign of liberty
Our fathers gave!

God save our country's flag!
No traitor hand
Shall tear it from its place;
No rebel band
Shall trail it in disgrace
O'er this fair land.

God save our country's flag!
With colors bright
Still may it float afar
In heaven's pure light!
By every stripe and star,
God speed the right!

THE TRAGEDY AT SPRINGFIELD—DEATH OF GEORGE T. PEARSON.—In another column are given the details of a tragedy that took place at Springfield on Thursday night, or rather Friday morning, by which George T. Pearson of this city was shot dead by Policeman Pearce. Deceased was formerly, for some years, a resident of this city, and is well known here, and not very favorably. He was the hero of the Court Martial at the Tremont House, some years ago, which, with the public aid by one of our cotemporaries, of a [illegible] [illegible] and sword, terminated Col. Pearson's [illegible] and [illegible] to Chicago [illegible].

[illegible] married, we believe, Mademoiselle [illegible], well known to all habitues [illegible] Amphitheatre. His death [illegible] to his career.

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.—We mentioned a week since, the closing of the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Wabash avenue and Randolph street, in this city. We now learn that the vestry have offered the use of the Church to the Bishop, requesting him to supply it with such services as he may be able, and that the Bishop has acceded to the request. This is an effort of labor and self sacrifice, which cannot fail to secure hearty sympathy and support from the scattered flock and those interested in a *Free Church*. The hours of service will be found in another column.

WESTERN COLLEGES.—It will doubtless gratify our readers to learn of the prosperous condition of our Western literary institutions. Some months since in our columns allusion was made to the amounts which had been contributed in the East for building our churches and endowing our colleges. The bread thus cast on the waters is being found in the number of well-trained disciplined young men who are passing out from college halls to the duties of active life. Some of our institutions, however, have of late been almost destitute of students, who have "gone to the wars."

CHICAGO BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—This Association of Baptists, composing the churches of that denomination located in Kane, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, and part of Cook county, held its annual session in Woodstock, last week. The exercises were held in the Baptist Church, which was throughout the whole session, densely crowded. Tuesday was devoted to the Sabbath School interest, and addresses were made to the scholars by Messrs. Osgood, and Thompson, of Chicago, interspersed with appropriate and enlivening exercises.

On Wednesday, the Association commenced its deliberations, and organized by choosing Rev. N. Colver, D. D., of Woodstock, Moderator, and R. W. Tadelford, of Elgin, Secretary. The annual sermon, owing to the illness of the Rev. H. N. Green, of the Chicago Tabernacle Baptist Church, who was appointed to fill the pulpit, was preached by Rev. Mr. Young of Crystal Lake, his alternate.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Nathaniel Nun, of Woodstock, gave his reasons for "the faith that was in him." After which Rev. Mr. Dixon of Chicago, preached an able sermon, "Christian's Reward," to a large congregation.

On Thursday morning, the ordination exercises of Mr. Nun were completed, Dr. Colver preaching the sermon, and Rev. Mr. Nun pronouncing the benediction.

The Association adjourned on Thursday afternoon. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Elgin, one year hence.

DEGREE WORTHILY CONFERRED.—At the recent commencement of McKendree College, the degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Chas. Adams, President of Jacksonville Female College.

THE CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The late Congregational Association of Michigan gave notice that they should this year assess their churches in that State $1,000 toward paying the salaries of the professors of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

EFFECT OF SECESSION ON THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.—The *Missouri Baptist*, published at St. Louis, Mo., informs its patrons that it will be issued, for the present, at intervals of two weeks. A long list of Southern religious papers have suspended *in toto*. The *Home and Foreign Journal* shows a large deficit to be met by the Southern Baptist Convention, and the remaining Baptist papers in the South contemplate a *war-footing* in the issue of a weekly half sheet, till peace is restored.

INDIANA CONGREGATIONALISTS ON THE CRISIS.—The Congregational Association of Indiana, at its late annual session in Indianapolis, passed, among other resolutions, the following:—

"*Resolved*, That our duty as Christian patriots is the plainer, inasmuch as not only law and order, but liberty itself is involved in the present contest, the banner of treason being avowedly raised for the perpetuation and extension of a system of slavery, which is an antagonistic to the plainest principles of humanity, and the simplest precepts of the gospel, as it is at last confessed to be, to those principles of liberty which underlie our nation, and to which under God, we are indebted for all its prosperity."

EPISCOPAL DIOCESE IN THE SOUTH.—The General Convention of Alabama, after debate, adopted the following declaration:

Whereas, The Constitution of the Diocese of Alabama was adopted when said Diocese actually was, and the presumption of its continuing to be a part of the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States;"

And Whereas, The State of Alabama is no longer a part of the United States;

Therefore, It is hereby declared by this Convention that the 1st article of the constitution of the Diocese, with all those canons or portions of canons dependent upon it, are null and void.

It is furthermore declared that all canons or portions of canons, both diocesan and general, not necessarily dependent upon the recognition of the authority of the Church of the United States, are hereby retained in force.

This declaration is not to be construed as affecting faith, doctrine or communion.

Mississippi has acted in the premises precisely as Texas had previously done, viz.: passed no formal vote of secession, but appointed deputies to a Southern Convention to be held in Montgomery on the 3d of July. The North Carolina Convention has been wisely postponed by the Bishop until the autumn. The Virginia Convention appointed a delegation to Montgomery on the 3d of July.

HOW IT GOES IN MISSOURI.—Dr. Elliot, in the *Central*, states that public services in the M. E. Church are now generally suspended in whole or in part throughout the State. The mob violence under the secession rule for a few weeks past has been at work generally to drive out all preachers, and members and adherents of the M. E. Church, as a first and principal duty, and a prelude to the expulsion of all Union men. A company of 130 persons, mostly members of that church, have been driven out of Miller county, leaving property worth $100,000.

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.—The man who led on the mob of Jefferson City, in riddling the M. E. Church there, of which the expatriated Rev. Z. S. Weller was pastor, was the son of Claiborne Jackson, the Governor of Missouri.

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTION OF N. Y. BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—During the session of the New York Baptist Association, recently held, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Southern Baptists have shown to the world their vows of allegiance to the traitorous plans of the conspirators against the life of our nation and the glorious government under which God has gloriously blessed our land; therefore,

Resolved, That we cannot hold sympathy in this hour of national peril with any one who, while not openly espousing the cause of rebellion, are yet unwilling to declare themselves on the side of justice, social and religious liberty.

THE METHODIST ORGAN IN ST. LOUIS.—The Book Agents in Cincinnati sent to have the books of the *Central* and all movables appertaining to the office, brought at once to that city, with a proposition to divide the subscription list between the *Western* and *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, until at least the danger was overpast. Dr. Elliott, the veteran editor refused to comply with the agent's instructions, saying he would defend the books with pistols till the last moment before they should be taken away. He, however, reconnoitered the ground in Alton and Springfield, Ill., and made arrangements to issue the *Central* from one of those places, if worst came to worst; but for the sake of the preachers whom he had exhorted to stand firm at their post, and for the sake of the cause of bleeding Methodism in Missouri, he was bound not to leave his post until irresistible necessity was on him. The *Central* is safe enough for a long time to come, but many of the preachers and people of that church are wading through great tribulation.

SECESSION COURAGE.—The members of the Southern Methodist Church in Fenton, Mo., who are almost unanimously of the secession faith, assembled a few Sabbaths since to dedicate a new church. The exercises had hardly commenced before great consternation was occasioned by the approach of two unarmed soldiers who were coming up the road. Women shrieked, men trembled, and a general stampede of minister and congregation closed the exercises. This was certainly an amusing exhibition of bravery on the part of persons who only a week before had mobbed a defenseless minister of the M. E. Church for his Union sentiments.

The Hecker Regiment.

We are authorized to say that from 50 to 100 volunteers will be received into the Hecker Regiment to raise its force to the maximum strength of 1010 men. Applications may be made from city or country to Major Kune, 206 Randolph St.

A SERIOUS CRIME.—In yesterday's Police Court three men, John Ludly, an old man about sixty years of age, who keeps a newsroom at No. 220 Randolph street, Edward Mahon, his clerk, and one Robert Wilson, were examined before Justice Akin upon the charge of a cruel and infamous outrage upon the person of Mrs. Francis Stanton, a woman about twenty four years of age, of very prepossessing and apparently respectable appearance.

Mrs. Stanton came to this city two weeks ago from Cleveland, to visit some friends. Entering Ludly's place on Wednesday evening to buy a paper, according to her testimony, while making her purchase, she engaged in conversation with Ludly and Mahon, which assumed rather an intimate character, from the fact that all three were spiritualists. During the conversation Ludly left the room. Mahon pressed her to drink, as the weather was warm, and after considerable hesitation, she imprudently consented. She had hardly tasted a swallow before she became stupefied to such a degree that she was unable to walk. In this condition, Mahon took her into a back room where he outraged her.

Witness states that under the influence of this drug, whatever it was, she continued in a stupified state until the following morning, when the man Wilson took her to Cottage Grove and there made her his victim. All this time she says she was under the influence of drugs and incapable of resistance.

On Thursday afternoon, her friends, alarmed at her protracted absence, sought and obtained assistance of the police to ascertain her whereabouts. They succeeded in finding her that night about half past ten o'clock, wandering about the streets in a semi-conscious condition. All three men, Wilson, Ludly, and Mahon were promptly arrested. The friends of the woman were in court and very naturally much enraged at the authors of this gross and revolting outrage.

The examination resulted in the discharge of Ludly. The other two were held for further examination to-day upon a charge of rape.

AND STILL THEY COME.—We learn that one thousand Mormons are on their way from New York to this city, and thence to Mormonia and Brigham Young's dominions.

THE SCHAMBECK DRAGOONS.

Matters Adjusted—They are in for the War.

Public admiration of Capt. Schambeck's splendid company of cavalry was brought up all standing on Thursday by their refusal to take the oath mustering them into United States service, when drawn up before Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A., for that purpose. We gave the reasons for their course in our last issue, together with a reference to the uncomplimentary rumors elicited by this unexpected holding back on the part of the Dragoons. Some of our cotemporaries magnified these rumors, and gave them unjust weight and prominence, so much so, as to call out from the Dragoons the action we give below.

The reasons we gave were the true ones, and should be fully understood that they may not receive injustice. The Dragoons, then the Washington Light Cavalry, a troop that had been some years in existence in this city, were among the first of our volunteers in Chicago. Their Colonel tendered a regiment which was accepted by Gov. Yates. It turned out that the Colonel had only four companies to bring with him. He took them to Springfield, however. It soon came to pass that the fractional regiment lost its colonel. These four companies had a hard time of it at Camp Yates, and the military authorities at Springfield were puzzled to know what to do with them, connected with no regiment as they were.

It is scarcely wonderful that these brave Germans, eager for service came back from Camp Yates, a little inclined to distrust everybody. Their personal expenses began to accumulate against them, and their pay was held back. They then decided to do as they did on Thursday, take no oath for further service until arrears were paid them, and themselves equipped.

A delegation of the troop visited Springfield, headed by Lieut. Rettig, who returned to this city yesterday, having happily completed their mission, and bringing with them $2,000 in gold, with which the Dragoons were paid off yesterday, greatly to their satisfaction. They mustered for this service at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle street. The greatest good feeling prevailed, among themselves, and the utmost indignation against those who had misjudged their motives.

Having been paid off by the State, with their arms promised them, the Dragoons to a man expressed their willingness and eagerness to see service. The following is the communication sent us by the Dragoons. After referring in direct terms to one of our cotemporaries which had belied them, they say:

A STATEMENT FROM THE DRAGOONS.

In Springfield we were already sworn in for the duration of the war, and there was not one of us who refused to take the oath. We have been here in Chicago more than fourteen days at our own expense, and were compelled to contract debts, and we are too honest to leave this city without paying them. We sincerely wish to be a little more honest to others than the State of Illinois has been to those who offer their lives for the welfare of the State. The remarks of the Chicago *Post* that we are disbanded, are very foolish, because we have received to-day 100 hats, 100 caps, 100 pairs shoes—our full outfit.

The consequences of sending unarmed regiments among enemies have been seen at Baltimore. We are ready at any minute to risk our lives, but many of us have seen too much active service in Mexico and Europe to believe it possible to fight the rowdies with stones only; we want our full arms.

Yesterday when the Dragoons had been all paid off, Capt. Schambeck made them a stirring harangue. He addressed them in German, of which the following is a translation:

CAPT. SCHAMBECK'S SPEECH.

Boys, are you now ready to follow me? [*Cheers*.] Do you want anything more now than to see service, and defend the Stars and Stripes? The newspapers have censured us—some of them. They say we have disbanded, and will give up our horses. Boys, this isn't so. To-morrow we shall all be in line, and show them that the Hoffman Dragoons are for the war. I am proud of my position and my boys. We shall fight for the old flag, the Constitution and the Union of the States. If I lead you I know you will follow me. [*Cheers*.] And if danger is there, I shall be there at your head. We must be put where we can fight. Is it not so, boys? We must have the front rank!

It would be as impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which this brief speech was received, as it was in the above to do justice to the fervor of the speech itself, with its German hearers.

To-day the Dragoons will be out upon parade, and report themselves ready for Virginia, or wherever else they may be sent, after being mustered into service.

Last evening they received official orders to be ready to march in four days time.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—We learn that the Irish Brigade are to receive their uniforms today. Their shoes and caps will be delayed a little in their delivery. Our readers may be interested to know that the army tailors do not measure each man, but make up the clothing in sizes. When the uniforms are ready for delivery, as to-day, the tailors go to the barracks with the clothing and measure the height of each man, and give him garments of corresponding size. As a consequence, some soldiers get better fits than others, but it does quite as well in the army, where no tight fitting attire is wanted.

The best brands of German Colognes, also, a large variety of other popular brands. Smith & Dwyer, opposite Tremont House.

MILITARY BOOKS.—U. S. War Department Infantry Tactics, $1.25; Scott's Tactics, $2.71; Hardee, $1.62; Zouave Drill, by Ellsworth, $1.00; The Young Recruit, $1.00; Cavalry Tactics, by War Department, $4.38; Bayonet Exercise, McClellan, $1.60; Army Regulations, 1861, $1.68.

MAPS.—Colton's Map of the United States, 50c; Map of the Seat of War, $1—small 50c; Appleton's Maps, 25c each; Loyd's Railroad Maps, 25c each. All free by mail from the Military Bookstore of P. S. Sheri[illegible] D[illegible] st. je22 3t*

Cosmetiques, all sizes, round and flat, black, brown, and white, from Lubin, Piver, Coudray, Rimell, Bazin, etc. Smith & Dwyer, opposite Tremont House.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY—123 and 125 Dearborn street.
Case & Parmlee's—Strawberries and Cream.
Case & Parmlee's—Fine Ice Cream.
Case & Parmlee's—A Good Dinner.
Case & Parmlee's—A Cheap Supper.
Case & Parmlee's—An Excellent Breakfast.
Case & Parmlee's—Nos. 123 and 125 Dearborn st.
That's the place, and no discount on that. je22 2t*

The most popular English and French Oils and Pomades always on hand. Also a large variety of goods in this line, of the finest quality, imported and American. Smith & Dwyer, opposite Tremont House.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL, a valuable medicine for Summer, prepared in a superior manner, by E. H. Sargent, Apothecary, cor. Randolph and State sts.

Fine Toilet Soaps, unsurpassed for perfume, from the most celebrated English, French, and American manufacturers. Smith & Dwyer, opposite Tremont House.

A WAR OF EXTERMINATION has commenced upon every species of vermin that is infesting our houses, by Reynard & Co.'s Infallible Powder for Bedbugs, Roaches, Ants, Flies, &c., and their never-failing Paste, which makes short work of the Rats and Mice. Sold only by J. H. Johnson, corner State and Randolph sts. mh28 3m.

English and French Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes, in great variety, and very choice patterns. Smith & Dwyer, opposite Tremont House.

GAS FIXTURES.—A splendid stock just received at Wilmarth's new store, 182 Lake street. je20-30t

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city. e4

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. mh-1y.

Lubins Hair Fluid, for preserving and beautifying the hair, rendering it dark, glossy, and imparting a soft and natural lustre. It admirably combines the properties of a hair wash and pomatum, Price 25 cents, Smith & Dwyer, opposite Tremont House.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—Church of the Ascension, Protestant Episcopal, on Oak street, near Wells, North Division, is open for Divine Service every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. M. Sunday school at 9½ a. m. Rev. Wm. H. Cooper Rector.

—Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, will officiate at Trinity Church (Jackson st. near Michigan ave,) to-morrow. Services at half-past ten o'clock a. m. and at quarter to eight p. m.

THE BISHOP'S CHAPEL—Corner West Washington and Peoria sts. Morning service at 10-30, sermon by Rev. Mr. Wilkinson. Afternoon, at 4, (in French) sermon by Rev. Mr. Juny. Evening, at 7.45, sermon by the Bishop.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION—Corner Wabash avenue and Randolph st. Morning [illegible] at 10.30, sermon by Bishop Whitehouse. [illegible] noon service at 4, sermon by Rev. Mr. Wilkins[illegible]. The seats in both the above churches are free.

—Rev. Professor Fiske will preach at Westminster Church, corner Ontario and Dearborn sts, on Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock.

ST. JAMES CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. Tyng will preach in St. James Church on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

—J. H. W. Toohey closes his course of lectures at Kingsbury Hall, Sunday, June 23. Subject—Material and spiritual fancy, and their influences on the health and diseases of the nervous system. Evening Service—Marriage and divorce. There will be a conference meeting at 3 p. m.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH.—Strangers are invited to worship in St. Ansgarius' Church, corner Indiana and Franklin sts, at the hours of 10½ a. m. and 4 p. m.

E. B. TUTTLE, Rector.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 21, 1861.

In the list of Illinois currency published in our last issue, the Marine Bank of this city was included among the 85 cent banks. We published the list just as we got it from one of our leading brokers, and had we noticed it, we should have stricken out the Marine Bank, as it has always redeemed its issues in coin. It has but a few thousand dollars, and all this it has the money to redeem whenever the bills are presented. It would be fortunate for the people if they had more of the Marine Bank notes in their possession. The Exch. Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co., Bank of Northern Illinois, Chicago Bank, and Kane County Bank, were also in the same 85 cent list. It is proper to add that that most, if not all of these banks, are in voluntary liquidation, and the Auditor has the coin on hand to pay in full for every dollar of their bills. The fact is, our brokers are a sharp set, and they are determined to be amply paid for sending bills to Springfield. On these banks it is certainly safe to say "don't sacrifice." Almost any of the regular banks will be glad to take these bills at their face.

Considerable anxiety was felt to-day on the receipt of dispatches from Springfield, stating that no more bills would be received at the Auditor's office after Saturday night, for the next ten days or two weeks. The reason assigned is, that Treasurer Butler goes to New York next week to pay the July interest, and the office cannot be kept open for the delivery of bonds during his absence. If it is possible, and at all consistent with his duties, we hope this decision will be changed. With in the time specified, at least a million of Illinois currency would be retired. Probably that amount will be sold to the brokers, and it will certainly decline 10 ₽ cent. while the Auditor's office is closed. That would be a dead loss to the people of $100,000. Messrs. State officers, can't you arrange matters so as to save that little item to your constituents? They are already flayed alive; and not a few are effectually "laid out." Spare us, we entreat you.

Some of the leading brokers are buying to-day, since the reception of the news, very sparingly, and others are already offering 10 per cent loss on yesterday's rates.

In financial matters we have nothing more to notice. Time must be allowed for business to recuperate; for banks to settle with their depositors, and find whether they have any capital left, before much of a movement can be expected. Business men must be content to do without discounts for a while at least, and it will be necessary for everybody to keep near shore. In the meantime, we notice that good currency is becoming more plenty in the ordinary transactions of business. Look out for and refuse Indiana Free Banks. Specie is circulating more freely than it has for months and even for many years past. Let the good work go on.

The quotations for exchange have not varied since yesterday's report. Outside and Board of Trade rates are about ¼ per cent. discount for coin, and ⅛@¼ per cent. premium for approved currency. Bank rates almost ⅛@¼ above these quotations.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF MACON, GEORGIA.—All sorts of rumors were in circulation to-day in regard to the Merchants' Bank of Macon, Georgia, and we have ascertained what we suppose to be the facts in regard to the bills circulating in this vicinity. For these bills it is understood that Hon. Walter S. Gurnee, admitted to be one of our most wealthy citizens, is personally responsible. When the crash came in Illinois currency there was, as he supposed, in general circulation about $79,000. But it was soon found that large parcels were in the hands of our city bankers, they preferring to hold that rather than Illinois currency. Of course it came in much faster than it was to be expected in the ordinary course of business. Mr. Gurnee continued to redeem and retire it till the amount in circulation was reduced down to about $30,000. Just now there is a hitch in ready means to redeem; but we learn that arrangements are perfecting to redeem every dollar in circulation certainly within a week or ten days. To-day the bankers have taken advantage of his absence at his farm, a few miles north of the city, to circulate all sorts of stories, and have bought the money at fifty cents on the dollar. These are what we believe to be the facts.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

We have nothing new to note in regard to the money market. The banks still limit sales of exchange to the wants of their mercantile customers, but they are now making large amounts daily and should the movement of grain continue at all liberal they are very confident of soon being in a position to meet the demand without restrictions. The current rate is 6 per cent. Two or three of the banks sold very liberally at that figure, while others with a shorter supply sold only in cases of pressing need.

Hereaway we understand this kind of talk perfectly, "Current rate 6 per cent—three or four banks sold liberally, while others only in cases of pressing need." We've been through "that mill." We simply add that a gentleman from Milwaukee to-day assured us that New York exchange could not be bought there for 12 per cent. Holders had none for "outsiders" at any price. A miracle can scarcely save that from the fate of all bubbles—*it must burst*.

INDIANA MONEY.

EMPIRE, Whiteside Co., June 19, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Can you enlighten me, and through me many more in this section, regarding the Indiana currency—that is quoted in your paper as being good funds. Is it the "State Bank of Indiana" and its branches? Now here we don't see any such. Those in circulation are bills of "*The Bank of the State of Indiana*" and branches. Are they equally good? Yours truly, JAS. FRASER.

ANSWER.—There is no "State Bank of Indiana" in existence. That institution expired four or five years ago by the limitation of its charter. Its place is occupied by the "Bank of the State of Indiana" which was chartered immediately on the demise of the other.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 21, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
By Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
By Canal	220	819	48092	....	....	....
G & C U R R	450	25637	2561	....	2977	360
C & R I R R	301	2600	2950	....	350	....
I C R R	1200	8400	7350	....	....	700
C B & Q R R	432	2070	....	....	....	....
C & N W R R	920	9976	445	58	....	....
C, A & St L R R	....	350	4900	....	....	....
Total	3663	50052	67648	58	3327	1060

	Seeds, lbs.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	H'g's. brls.	Live Hogs No.	Wool lbs.
By Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
By Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	14	1350	....	....	....
C & R I R R	....	....	1590	....	....	....
I C R R	....	16	10100	....	200	....
C B & Q R R	....	174	620	....	47	....
C & N W R R	....	....	6084	....	....	1330
C. A. & St L R R	....	16	....	....	....	....
Total	....	220	18824	....	247	1330

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
To Buffalo	....	20500	37050	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	12000	....	....	....	....
To Ogdsburg	1300	....	....	....	....	....
To Pt Colb'ne	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Sarnia	....	....	7800	....	....	....
To Prescott	....	....	5433	....	....	....
Total	1300	32500	50283	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JUNE 21.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	1,692,000	Flour, brls	5,709
Timber, ft	35,000	Wheat, bu	2,000
Lath, pcs	70,000	Corn, bu	15,000
Wheat, bu	1,100	Butter, lbs	15,000
Wood, cds	473	Highwines, brls	1,060
Fish, hf brls	100		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, JUNE 20.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, brls	220	Lumber, ft	132,367
Wheat, bu	819	Shingles, no	85,000
Corn, bu	48,092	Lath no	13,000
Potatoes, bu	250	Salt, brls	40
Highwines, brls	119	Highwines, brls	1

The wheat market to-day opened very flat, and prices declined 1½@2c per bushel; but at the close there was a better inquiry, and it was firm at the depreciation. About 85,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 64c for N. W. club; 63@64c for No. 1 spring; 55@57c for No. 2 spring; and 45@48c for Rejected. The Flour market was active at yesterday's depreciation, and for good brands of extra it was rather better. The sales amounted to 3,800 brls, at $3.25@3.90 for medium to choice extra, and $2.25 for superfine. Corn was in active request by shippers, and the market advanced 1@2c—with sales of 150,000 bushels, at 24@25c for Canal and River Mixed afloat; 23½@24c for Yellow in store; 22½@24c for Mixed in store; and 17½@18c for Rejected. Oats were in fair request and steady at 18c. Rye and Barley quiet. Highwines were in better local request, and city manufactured were sold at 13c. Hides are very dull. A small consignment of unwashed quarter blood wool was sold to-day at 17c.

Vessels are still scarce and freights are firm—the engagements being light, at 7¾@8½c for wheat to Buffalo; 11½c for wheat to Oswego; and 4½c for rye to Port Sarnia.

Rust in Wheat

The following letter comes to us from a responsible source, and although we have heard during the past few days of fields in Central Illinois having suffered from rust, we had no idea the damage was so great as is represented by our correspondent. Farmers and others will favor us by sending us accurate and full reports of the condition of the crops in their respective localities:

WOODFORD Co., Ill., June 20, '61.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Knowing that you are always desirous of gaining information in regard to the growing crops, I now undertake the very unpleasant task of informing you of the condition of the wheat crop in this vicinity. It is my opinion, as well as the opinion of our best farmers, that the wheat crop will be a total failure. The "rust" has been making sad havoc—within the last week more especially, in the late sown wheat—and unless something of a [illegible] nature intervenes, the entire crop will [illegible] gone. I have made it my business to make particular enquiries of every farmer that has been in town since the first intimation of the approaching disaster, and their mournful response, invariably is, "My crop is almost if not quite a total failure." The cause of the rust can justly be attributed to the long-continued rains that have prevailed until within the last two weeks, and the extreme hot weather that we have had since.

I would like to hear from some of your correspondents in different sections of the State on this subject, so that we may partially be prepared for the worst, should the rust be a general thing.

Our growing corn looks well, but fears are entertained by some that it was got in the ground too late to mature fully before the frost takes it. However, I think their fears are groundless, and that we will have another of those notoriously large corn crops that are sometimes raised in Illinois.

Our farmers are all fast coming into the traces for a specie basis, and Illinois "rags" are becoming scarce. G. D.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

NOTE.—Quotations of sales given in this Market Report, are understood to be for good merchantable currency, unless otherwise stated.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 21.

FREIGHTS—Freights firm. The engagements were as follows: To Buffalo, schr Fontanella, wheat, at 7½c; prop Plymouth, wheat, at 8½c. To Port Sarnia: schrs Perry Hannah and Levant, rye, at 4½c. To Oswego: bark Adriatic, wheat, at 11½c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,668 brls; shipped, 1,300 brls. Market more active and steady. Sales 100 brls "Peerless" spring extra at $3.80 on track; 1,000 brls Janesville "Center" at $3.55 del; 500 brls good round hoop extra at $3.25 del; 100 brls "Capital," 100 brls "Warner," 150 brls "South Branch," and 400 brls good extra—all on private terms; 60 brls "South Bend" at $3.57½ del; 100 brls good spring extra at $3.45 del; 200 brls do at $3.40 del; 100 brls medium extra at $3.30 del; 100 brls "Trowell" at $3.30 del; 100 brls "Pecatonica Railroad" at $3.25 del; 190 brls "Avon" at $3.35 del; 100 brls superfine at $2.25 del; 100 brls "Smith Mills" extra at $3.52½ del; 100 brls "Geneva" extra at $3.30 del; 400 brls mixed brands fair spring extra at $3.30.

WHEAT—Received, 50,052 bu; shipped, 32,500 bu. Market declined 1½@2c. Sales, 1,000 bu N. W. club in store at 64c; 24,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 63c; 4,000 bu do at 63½c; 5,000 bu do at 64c; 8,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 55c; 10,000 bu do at 55½c; 35,000 bu do at 56c; 1,000 bu do (to fill out a cargo at a particular house) at 57c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 48c; 1,000 bu do at 47c; 700 bu do at 45c.

CORN—Received, 67,648 bu; shipped, 50,283 bu. Market advanced 1@2c. Sales, 17,000 bu High Mixed River at 25c afloat; 5,000 bu Canal Mixed at 24c afloat; 1,000 bu Yellow in store at 23½c; 1,000 bu do at 24c; 12,000 bu Mixed in store at 22½c; 5,000 bu do at 22½c—gold; 5,000 bu do at 23½c; 50,000 bu do at 23c; 13,600 bu do at 23½c; 6,000 bu do at 24c; 6,000 bu Rejected in store at 18c; 3,000 bu do at 17½c.

OATS—Received, 58 bu; shipped, 290 bu. Market firmer, Sales, 5,000 bu No 1 in store at 18c.

RYE—Received, 2,327 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 350 bu No 1 at 31c in store; 40 bags fair at 30c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1,060 bu. Market neglected and entirely nominal.

HIGHWINES—In better request and firmer. Sales 50 brls city in lots at 13c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 27@30c per gal.

TALLOW—Dull and nominal at 6½@7½c for fair to prime.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $15.00@16.00.

LARD—Nominal at 8½@8¾c.

HIDES—Very dull. We quote: Dry Flint, 8@9c; Green Salted, 3½@4½c.

WOOL—Received, 1,330 lbs. Market quiet. Sales 518 lbs unwashed ¼ blood, at 17c.

BUTTER—Some good roll and firkin at 8½c.

EGGS—In good demand at 7c per doz.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.50@1.75 per doz; Turkey's 7@8c ₽ lb.

POTATOES—Received, 1,029 bu. Market very dull, with sales of 250 sks Neshannocks at 17c.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 220 Beeves, 247 Hogs. Beef Cattle is in fair request for shipment, and prices are firm, Hogs in good demand at $3.10@3.20. Sales were:

12 Beeves averaging	1400 lbs, at	....	$3.75
16 "	" 1350	"	3.37½
11 "	" 1200	"	3.00
56 Hogs	" 235	"	3.10
45 "	" 250	"	3.20

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—Flour—receipts 1,263 brls. Sales included 700 brls good country extra at $4.00, 300 brls at $4.00@4.15 for good to choice ditto; 35 brls "Castlerock" extra at $4.05. Wheat—receipts 64,872 bu. The market opened firm, buyers offering yesterday's outside prices, but after the Africa's advices the market declined 2@3c, closing at 73c for No 2 and 83c for No 1 in store. The sales reported aggregate 1,000 bu at 75c for No 2 and 85c for No 1 in store; 10,750 bu at 74c for No 2 and 84c for No 1; 7,000 bu at 73c for No 2 and 83c for No 1; 35,000 bu at 72c for No 2 and 83c for No 1 in store; 332 bags extra at 90c delivered.—*Sentinel*.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—June 20.—To London—3,200 brls flour at 2s 6d; 800 brls oilcake at 2s 6d; 300 brls rosin at 2s 6d; 50 hhds hams per British vessel, at 27s 6d. To Liverpool—12,000 bu corn at 6½d, in bags; 5,500 bu wheat at 6¾@7d, in bags; 25 hhds tobacco at 22s 6d; 400 tcrs beef at 4s; 100 hhds tallow at 22s 6d; 150 brls lard at 25s. To Glasgow—10,000 bu wheat, in bags, at 8½@8¾d, 150 brls lard at 30s, and 500 brls flour at 2s 6d. A British bark of 300 tons to Cardiff, with wheat, in bulk, at 9½d.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 21.—COTTON—Quiet and firm.

FLOUR—Opened steady and closed quiet and rather irregular, with holders generally a little more disposed to realize. Sales 13,600 brls at $4.40@4.55 for super state; $4.70@4.80 for extra do; $4.30@4.45 for super western; $4.70@5.00 for common to medium extra do; $5.30@5.35 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.35@5.85 for trade brands do. Demand for Canadian flour moderate and market unchanged; sales 600 brls at $4.70@7.80 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet at $3@4. Corn meal steady; sales 450 brls Brandywine at $3 afloat.

WHISKY—Market without change. Sales of 150 brls at 16½@16¾c, including a parcel of E & D at 17c for common and inferior.

GRAIN—Wheat rules heavy and drooping, while good sound is in moderate request for export, in part for France, at steady prices. Sales of 18,500 bu Chicago spring at 90c@$1.03; 19,400 bu northwestern club at $1.09@1.10; 6,000 bushels good Racine spring at $1.15; 4,500 bushels Milwaukee club at $1.00@1.16; 85,00 bu amber Wis and Iowa at $1.17@1.18; 12,200 Canada club at $1.09@1.17; 19,000 winter red western at $1.35; 1,125 white western at $1.30@1.35. Rye steady; sales 3,000 bu at 68c. Barley dull at 50@62c. The supply of corn continues limited, and market may be quoted a shade firmer: sales 5,400 bu at 40@46c for inferior to fair mixed western; 47@49c for good to prime do; 51@53c for western yellow; 56@57c for southern yellow. 1,600 bu white beans sold at $1.80. Oats selling at 28@31c for western and Canada; 31@32c for state.

PROVISIONS.—Pork dull and prices still tend downward. Sales 1,500 brls, at $15.00@15.25 for mess; 10.25 for prime. Beef dull and nominal, at 4.00@4.50 for prime; 5.50@6.00 for mess; 8.65@10.00 for repacked mess. 10.00@11.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet and unchanged. Beef hams nominal at 12@14c. Cut meats rule dull, with trifling sales at 5@5½c for shoulders, and 6@6½c for hams. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard rules in favor of buyers, with very moderate demand; sales 300 brls, at 8½@9¼c. Butter, 7½@12½c for Ohio, and 7½@15c for state. Cheese steady, at 3@6c as to quality.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sales 1,500 bags Rio at 11@12c, and 205 bags Laguraya at 13¼@14c. Sugar, raw in moderate request and market unchanged. Sales 800 hhds Cuba at 4¼@5c; 200 boxes Havana on private terms, and by auction 258 hhds Porto Rico at 5¼@6¾c. Molasses unchanged. Sales 100 brls N O at 35c; 300 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 19@23c; 55 hhds Porto Rico at 20@26c, and by auction 60 hhds at 21½c on four months. Tobacco—there is a good demand for export and speculators, especially for Kentucky, and the market rules quiet and firm. Sales include 341 hhds Kentucky, 37 do. Mason county, 10 do Ohio, 14 do Maryland and 219 cases lead leaf, all on private terms.

STOCKS—Dull and lower. C & R I 34¾, b 10; C & T 30, b 10; G & C 86¼; C C & C 96; Ill scrip 65¾; Pan 106½, b 30; Harl pref 21¾; Harlem 9; Harlem 9; N Y Cent 73½; Ill Cent bonds 89; Erie 4th bonds 81; La 6s 51; N C 6s 44; Mo 6s 36½; Va 6s 39¾; Tenn 6s 38; U S 6s 81; regtd 84.

BUFFALO JUNE 21.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN.—Wheat dull and lower. Sales, 12,300 bu of Milwaukee club at 78c; 12,000 bu No 1 do on private terms. Corn—steady and in moderate demand. Sales, 36,000 bu at 33c. Oats—steady. Sales, 1,000 bu at 22c. Rye—dull and lower. Sales, 4,200 bu at 40c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull; 11½c for wheat, 10½c for corn to New York.

IMPORTS—10,000 brls of flour, 56,600 bu of wheat, 30,000 bu of corn, 70,000 bu of oats, and 12,000 bu rye.

EXPORTS—4,000 brls of flour, 10,0000 bu of wheat, 50,000 bu of corn, 40,000 bu of oats.

OSWEGO, JUNE 21—FLOUR—steady. Sales, 300 brls at $5 for fancy. Demand chiefly for interior and eastern trade.

GRAIN.—Wheat quiet. Corn advanced 1c. Sales, 1,000 bu Illinois at 35c. Oats, barley and rye quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour, 28c; wheat and corn, 7c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—327,000 bu of wheat, 9,400 bu of corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—3,100 brls of flour, 69,200 bu of wheat, 3,200 bu of corn

New York Cattle Market.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 14.
(Abridged from Thursday's N. Y. Tribune.)

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,766.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:
First quality.........8½@9 c
Medium.........8 @8 c
Ordinary.........7 @8 c
Some extra good.........9 @—

The general average of the market is 8½c.
The most of the sales range from 8@8¾c.
Total number of beeves received in this city this week, 4,515.

This is 827 head more than last week, and 151 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,491 head, while the number to-day being 3,766 shows 275 head more than the average, and 446 head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York	64	Illinois	2,681
Pennsylvania	13	Kentucky	197
Ohio	355	Iowa	288
Indiana	238		

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Owing to the considerable sales on Monday, and very extensive sales yesterday, there were but few Bullocks left for sale to day, and these were soon closed out at prices that make the average of the market full as good as last week. It would have been better if owners and brokers had not lost confidence in their power to demand an advance, which they did in consequence of not being able to concentrate the trade so as not bring all the buyers face to face with the sellers, so as to see what was the strength of the demand.

The quality of the stock this week is very good, including a good many Western distillery-fed cattle, and the number from Illinois astonishes every one, even those who are well acquainted with the great resources of that State.

The sales to-day have been very slow, at the prices current at the close of business last night, which were $2 or $3 a head better than at noon. This was occasioned by a good many country butchers who came in during the afternoon—men who do not usually come till Wednesday, but having got bit with advanced prices last Wednesday, concluded to try Tuesday evening, and got bit again; that is, had to pay more than they probably would have had to pay to-day for the same Bullocks.

Butchers are beginning to complain of the light weight of Steers that have been out on grass, and say that salesman all estimate them too high, their looks being more improved than their weight or yield of fat. The general quality this week is very fair. The weather to-day is quite cool for the season, and favorable to the cattle trade.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 4,246.

There may be a slight difference in favor of drovers, but it is very slight. Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the Market, makes the following quotations:

Corn fed Hogs, ₽ lb gross.........4½@4¾ c
Distillery Hogs, ₽ lb gross.........3¾@4 c

Mr. Grant reports the market clear this morning which will give the next arrivals an advantage. Stock Hogs are in demand, and sell in small lots of light prime quality at 5½c ₽ lb, and sell as fast as they arrive.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead.
First quality corn fed, large size	4¾@4⅞c	5¾@5⅞c
Second quality, corn fed	4½@4⅝c	5½@5⅝c
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	4¾@4⅞c	5¾@5 c
Large size still-fed, fat	3¾@4 c	4¾@5 c
Second quality, still fed, fat	3¾@4 c	4¾@5 c
Small size, choice stock hogs	5¼@5½c	—@— c

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT—June 20.—Up—Steamer North Star; props Ogdensburgh, Dunkirk, Mendota, Galena, Pittsburgh, Vermont, Omar Pasha; barks E G Winslow, Northern Light; schrs W H Dewitt, Convoy, New London, Exchange, Mountaineer, Midnight.

Down—Props Pocahontas, Acme, Dunkirk, Omar Pasha; brig Venice; schooners Mary B Hale, G C Butts, Cuyahoga.

AGROUND.—A black topsail schooner is aground on the Flats. She is loaded with grain, and hails from St. Catharines.—*Detroit Free Press*.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........June 21.

Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, 262 pkgs mdse, 6 reapers.
Prop Chicago, Collins, Buffalo, 43 pkgs mdse, 100 sugar, 130 castings, 30 crockery, 120 h ware, 7 machines.
Prop Barber, Brown, Grand River, 115 cds wood, 12 farming mills.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Malony, White Lake, 68 m lumber.
Schr Mason, Johnson, Kingston, 6 ton stone.
Schr Magnet, Palmer, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Mitchell, Reynolds, White Lake, 85 m lumber, 35 m timber.
Schr Young, Roland, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Hubbard, Curle, Port Washington, 130 cds wood.
Schr Crusader, Coats, Kalamazoo, 85 m lumber, 225 m shingles.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville, 95 cds wood.
Schr Telegraph, Ayers, White Lake, 37 m lumber.
Schr Louisa Ann, Simson, Kalamazoo, 85 tons bark, 40 cds wood.
Schr Perry Hannah, Canfield, Sarnia, 130 m lumber, 100 hf brls fish.
Schr Irwin, Sherman, Manistee, 70 m lumber.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 94 m lumber.
Schr Odin, Walton, Muskegon, 168 m lumber.
Schr Hero, Bouch, South Haven, 45 cds wood.
Schr Triumph, Smith, Milwaukee, 130 tons old railroad iron.
Schr Gem, Embright, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr Gipsey, Jefferson, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 70 m lath.
Schr Commencement, Vandes, Holland, 40m staves 1100 bu wheat.
Scow Stover, Williams, White Lake, 58 cds wood.

CLEARED.........June 21.

Prop Barber, Brown, Grand River.
Prop Mears, Fyerson, Lincoln, 800 bu corn, 15 tons mdse.
Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, 2,000 bu wheat, 1,500 brls flour, 500 brls highwines.
Prop Chicago, Collins, Buffalo, 12 000 bags corn, 4,200 brls flour, 560 brls highwines, 150 kegs butter.
Schr Magnet, Palmer, Muskegon.
Schr Young, Roland, Muskegon.
Schr Hibbard, Curle, Runk's Pier.
Sch. Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centerville.
Schr Telegraph, Oyers, White Lake.
Schr Louisiana, Simpson, Kalamazoo.
Schr Warren, Councer, Menomenee.
Schr Crocker, Brooks, Oswego, 14,700 bu corn.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr Odin, Walton, Muskegon.
Schr Gem, Embright, Muskegon.
Schr Gipsey, Jefferson, Muskegon.
Schr Hero, Bouch, South Haven, 200 lbs mdse.
Schr Commencement, Vandes, Holland.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo.
Schr Kitty Grant, Malony, White Lake.
Scow Storm, Williams, White Lake.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH WELLAND CANAL.—*Bound West*—18th.—Steamer Caledonia; barks Alexander (from Europe), Northern Light (Fort Erie); brig John Young; schooners Wm F Allen, M L Collins, S G Andrews, Eli Bates, Morning Light. On the 19th—Brig Christiana; schooners C C Trowbridge, Two Brothers, James Leslie, Sea Bird, Isabella, (Toronto), R S Giles, Monteagle, Condor, Tartar, Chas Walker, Baltic.

Bound East—Brig Isabella; schooners Pearl, Kate Robinson, Fairfield, Hyphen, Sasco, Belle Sheridan, Empire State, Dreadnaught, Flying Cloud, Carthaginian, Melrose, A G Morey, Crocus. Vessels discharging at the elevator: Brig F B Gardner; schooner Wild Rover, Matt Root, Gold Hunter, A Bradley.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.........June 20.

Resolute, Athens, 45 cy rubble and 24 sq y dimension stone.
H O Loomis, Athens, 44 sq y dimension stone.
W H Brown, Lockport, 50 cy rubble and 15 sq y dimension stone.
Old Abe, Joliet, 2,000 bu corn, 7,500 gals cooper's ware.
Marion, Seneca, 5,400 bu corn.
Emeline, Seneca, 5,400 bu corn, 250 bu potatoes, 570 hides. 2,500 lbs machinery.
Bustralia, LaSalle, 5,330 bu corn.
Alice, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Arkona, LaSalle, 5,543 bu corn.
Aurora, LaSalle, 5,519 bu corn.
Garibaldi, LaSalle, 2,910 bu corn, 819 bu wheat, 220 brls flour, 119 brls highwines.
Jas Patrick, LaSalle, 5,400 bu corn.

CLEARED.........June 20.

Tide, LaSalle, 9,016 ft lumber.
R E Goodell, Ottowa, 1 brl whisky.
P Northrup, S Joliet, 4,545 ft lumber, 55 m shingles
Caroline, LaSalle, 95,243 ft lumber, 6,900 ft siding, 30 m shingles, 13 m lath.
Resolute, Athens.
Thames, Marseilles, 4,000 ft lumber.
Troubadour, Lockport, 2,000 ft lumber, 4,000 ft siding, 40 brls salt.
W H Brown, S Lockport.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses,
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail.
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALE's
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
[illegible price list]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc7-9-1y

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!
Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.
PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.
Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. RICHARDS,
BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.
Office and Manufactory at Lets & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 94 Franklin street. fe27-61-1y

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!—
Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., &c.,
WAITING CLAIMANTS.
A Catalogue of the heirs, and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, or two for $1. Old claims must be presented at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Haverhill. Address
W. S. ORBETON & CO.,
je17-e916-6t Box 350, Post Office, Boston, Mass.

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS,
$23.50 per Hundred.
$23.25 per do. by the Thousand.
P. PALMER & CO,
112, 114, 116 LAKE STREET.
[je21-e977-1m]

XXXX ST. JOSEPH MILLS FLOUR.
John T. Edward's White Winter Wheat Flour is the
BEST IN MARKET.
Dealers and families supplied by
JOHN B. KING, 24? South Water-st.,
je21 e980 1w Foot of Franklin street.

PRINTING MATERIAL
WANTED—Second-Hand Printing material to furnish a Country Job Office. Address F. JOHNSON, Post Office Box 991, Chicago, stating amount and condition of Presses, Type, etc., with lowest cash price. je 9x1w

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
In Drawings of June 8th, 1861,
No. 23,101 drew $100,000; No. 18,409 drew $50,000; No. 7,136 drew $20,000; No. 26,292 drew $10,000; No. 2,993 drew $10,000. Also, 60 of $1000 each, 60 of $500 each, 133 of $400 each, and 20 approximations of $4,000. Prizes cashed and information furnished by CHASE & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York. je20x1w

CHECKS WANTED—On the Marine, Merchants, Savings Loan and Trust Co., B. F. Carver & Co., H. A. Tucker & Co., Western Marine and Fire Insurance Co., F. G. Adams, and J. M. Adair.
E. K. WILLARD & CO.,
je10-e952w 28 Clark, South-East cor Lake St.

I. H. BURCH AND I. H. BURCH & CO. have made an Assignment to me for the benefit of the Creditors of I. H. Burch & Co. All persons indebted to them or either of them will make payment to me.
WIRT DEXTER, Assignee.
Chicago, June 7th, 1861. je8-e857-1w

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL FOR THE HAIR,
USED BY EVERYBODY,
And sold Wholesale and Retail by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, No. 202 Randolph street.

FISHING TACKLE.—
Fish Hooks,
Lines, Spoon Baits, [illegible], Flies, Floats, &c. &c.
REED POLES—10,000 cheap. Jointed Poles, &c., at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale,
AT 138 LAKE STREET.
ap30-1y BARNUM BROS.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages, CABS, CARTS, CHAIRS, CRADLES, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail, at 138 Lake street.
BARNUM BROS.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES,
FLAGS from 3 inches to 4 feet long,
DRUMS, American and German—15 sizes.
ROSETTES, various patterns. Wholesale trade supplied at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

Amusements.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
OF CHICAGO.
Eighth Concert. First Session.
BRYAN HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1861.
Musical Director.........HANS BALATKA.
Doors open at seven. To commence at eight punctually. Extra Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the Music Stores of Root & Cady, and of Julius Bauer, in Larmon Block. No tickets sold at the door. je21-e979-2t

BASKET PIC-NIC
EXCURSION
BY THE
Indiana Street Sunday School,
To the Camp Meeting Grove,
AT DESPLAINES,
On the Chicago and Northwestern Railway,
On SATURDAY, June 22d, 1861.
Whosoever will, let him come. Bring the women and children, and give them an airing in the Country. It will be cheaper than doctors' bills, and more convenient. We expect to have a good time.
Tickets, good to go and return, FIFTY CENTS for Adults; TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for Children.
☞ Be at the Northwestern Depot at 8 o'clock A. M. je21x2t

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Engagement of the charming young artists
MISSES ADA AND EMMA WEBB.
Last Night of Beauty and the Beast.
SATURDAY, June 22d, last night of the successful Extravaganza of
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
Miss Ada Webb.........as.........Beauty.
Mr. Myers.........as.........The Beast.
Mr. McVicker.........as.........John Quill.
Mr. Dillon.........as.........Old Pump.
THE CORPS DE BALLET AS ROSE BUDS.
Lords—Messrs. Graver, Cline, Uhl, Marble, Mordaunt and Dennison.
The extravaganza will be revived with a better cast than when first produced; and all its original Scenic Beauties and Magic Changes, Fasinating Dances by the Gale Sisters, and Songs, Duetts, Quartetts, Quintetts and Choruses, and a new and a
PATRIOTIC FINALE.
☞ In active preparation the Grand Fairy Extravaganza of "FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS."

NOTICE.—The Lady Managers of the Orphan Asylum Association respectfully announce that they will hold their
ANNUAL FAIR,
For the Benefit of the Orphans, at BRYAN HALL,
On the 1st and 2d days of July,
Donations in Goods or Fancy Articles, to promote the object of the Fair, will be gratefully received by any of the Lady Managers, or at the sisters of Mercy, No. 132 Wabash avenue. je21-e975-2w

Wanted.

WANTED.—To Exchange good available property for a STOCK FARM, containing from 160 to 200 acres, well timbered and watered. Would be willing to pay difference in cash. Address GEO. E. CHENEY, Tribune Office, Chicago. je 1x3t

WANTED—A Front Room, with Board for a gentleman and wife, in a private family, either on Wabash or Michigan avenue, or like location. Best of references given. Address Post Office Box 2002. je21-e981-3t

WANTED—A young man with a knowledge of the Dry Goods Business and good reference, can obtain a constant situation by applying to H. & G. GOODRIDGE, 127 and 129 Desplaines street, corner of Kinzie. je21x3t

WANTED—A good Carriage Trimmer and a good Carriage Painter. Inquire at No. 44 Adams street. je20x3t

WANTED—Furnished Rooms, with Board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife. Best of reference given and desired. Address Post Office Box 2858. je20x1w

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of $3,000 to $5,000, in a manufacturing business in this city, (there being no competition.) which will pay AT LEAST from 75 to 100 per cent profit clear of all expenses, as can be satisfactorily demonstrated. No one need apply who has not the above amount at command, as this is no CATCH PENNY advertisement. Reference given and required. Address, with real name, P. O. Box 3774, stating when and where an interview may be had. je18x3t

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man must have, every traveler must have, every railroad man must have, and in fact everybody must have. ALSO—A large assortment of Patriotic Badges and Pins, Maps, Charts, &c., of the seat of war.
The Small Price of these Articles brings them Within the Reach of All.
Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a Circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 1253.
my11-e716-3m

A STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES AND BOOKS WANTED, amounting to $2,000 or $3,000, (or $4,000, for which valuable city property in Central Wisconsin, now renting for six to eight per cent. on its valuation, will be exchanged at fair figures, or good wild land, well located, and a proportion of cash paid. If in a desirable locality in the country preferred. Any person wishing to go out of the Drug Business, and having a suitable stock, will find a good bargain. Address Box 4415, Chicago, Ill. je11x1m

AGENTS WANTED—$1,200 a year made by any one with $10 worth of
PATENT STENCIL TOOLS.
Stock enough included to retail for $150. Send for Circular, Samples and Stencil Catalogue. Address A. J. FULLAM, No. 45½ Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., or 213 Broadway, New York. ap26-61-1y

BUSINESS WANTED—We wish to take the Agency of any respectable business that may be entrusted with. We refer to "Emerson, Bowman & Co., Publishers of "Farmer's Advocate" and Commission Agents, 253 South Water street, Chicago, or address us. Post Office Address "S. R. HAMILTON & BRO.," Mount Vernon, Iowa. je11x1w

LUMBER.—Wanted to Exchange for Lumber,
A LOT, 21 BY 80 FEET,
With a two story House, situated on Desplaines street between Lake and Randolph sts. Apply to B. F. QUINBY & CO., No. 190 South Water street. oc11x38 1y

For Sale.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 261 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest. je12-e951-1m

FOR SALE.—The improved business and residence Lots known as No. 296 and No. 247 North Clark street, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Also, the Building No. 36 North Clark street Chicago. Inquire of PETER DUNNE, Executor of Thomas Savage, deceased. my29 e681m

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Dwelling House, nearly new, with nine rooms, 1½ acres of land, located at Harlem, first Station on Galena Railroad, eight miles from Chicago, twenty rods from Oak Ridge Seminary, and sixty rods from Station House. Calculated to accommodate Chicago business men. For One Shilling. Terms of sale, $1,800. A small payment required; the balance on five years time. Rent per annum $150, to a small family only. For further particulars inquire at 221 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. my22x3w

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS R. GREENE, and now owned by Ardelia R. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. B. HURD, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago. mh8 e185-6m

To Rent.

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable English Basement Brick and Marble Front House, Belgrave Terrace, No. 44 May street, between Washington and Madison sts, ten minutes ride from City Hall. House contains Gas, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water, and use of Stable if desired. Is in thorough repair, and will be rented low to a choice tenant. Address Post Office Box 4163, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington-st., Office No. 6. ap4-1y

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street. [ap16-61-1y]

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO RENT.
The four story Brick House number 336 Indiana street, with the Furniture therein is offered to rent for the summer on very moderate terms. The chief object being to secure the care of the premises during the absence of the family. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., corner Lake and Lasalle street. je15-e939-1w

PRAIRIE LAND TO RENT.
Over 3,000 Acres Good Prairie,
WITHIN TEN MILES
From the Chicago Court House, is to let for Cutting Grass and Making Hay, at OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO'S Office, southwest corner of Clark and Lake sts, in Exchange Building. je 8-e85-1w

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board, can be had at 266 West Washington street, corner of Morgan je20x1w

BOARDING.—A Front Room, with Board, for a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, at 98 Lasalle street, corner of Washington, opposite Court House Square. je20x3t

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, which can be had either furnished or unfurnished, suitable for accommodating families or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments' walk from the Post Office. je19x1w

BOARD WANTED—A young man who leaves it to others to judge whether he is a gentleman, would like to find an agreeable and sociable family, pleasantly and conveniently situated, to make a home with. No objection to other boarders. South Side preferred. References given. Address Post Office Box 1959, giving name, street and number. je19x1w

BOARDING.—A few boarders will find a quiet and pleasant home at 118 Lasalle street, a desirable location. One or two gentlemen and their wives, or four or five single gentlemen can be accommodated. A few day boarders will be received. References exchanged. je3x1m

BOARDING—Desirable Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, with Board, may now be had at No. 85 Van Buren street, between State street and Wabash avenue. my10x3m

Lost.

LOST—The following Certificates of stock of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company:
No. [illegible] twenty-seven shares,
No. [illegible] for four shares,
No. [illegible] for one share,
No. 77? for two shares,
No. 5?? for eighteen shares,
Issued in name of Thomas L. Kane.
No. 581 for one hundred and two shares,
Issued in name of Chas. F. Haseltine and by him assigned to Thos. L. Kane. Said Certificates having been lost or mislaid, the public are cautioned against negotiating for their purchase, notice having been given to said Company to prevent the transfer for the same.
Philadelphia, June 15th, 1861. THOMAS L. KANE.

LOST—On Saturday, June 1st, between the North City Limits and Dr. Dyer's, a small Hunting Cased Watch, with chain attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving it at Dr. Dyer's. je15-e930-1w

STRAYED OR STOLEN—About the 1st inst., from the farm of A. Hastings, eight miles west from Chicago, one dark or clay bank colored HORSE, dark legs, mane and tail, about fifteen hands high, twelve years old or more, had on [illegible] horse shoes. Any information concerning him left at 18 Adams street, Chicago, or at my Farm as above, will be liberally rewarded. A. HASTINGS.

Illinois Currency, &c.

BROTHERTON & NETTLETON
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
N. G. NETTLETON, Late of Nettleton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati. J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.
Having opened an Office in this city for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Exchange Business, we are prepared to buy
ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN,
AND OTHER UNCURRENT MONEY,
At best rates, and make returns in
Gold and Silver, or N. Y. Exchange,
AS INSTRUCTED.
COLLECTIONS made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON,
Bankers and Exchange Dealers,
je20-e973-9t Cor. Lake and Dearborn streets.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS
33 Clark Street, S. E. Corner of Lake.
Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Bank Notes.
WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR
DISCREDITED
Illinois and Wisconsin Money.
Do not sell without calling upon us. MERCHANTS AND BANKERS in the Country can rely upon getting the highest market price by sending to us.
We do business on a Specie Basis.
EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK FOR SALE.
COLLECTIONS MADE.
E. K. WILLARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS,
je19-e959 1m 33 Clark, cor. of Lake streets.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY,
Wisconsin Currency,
"STUMP-TAIL,"
"STUMP-TAIL,"
"STUMP-TAIL."
To Country Merchants,
To Country Bankers.
THE HIGHEST RATES PAID IN GOLD OR NEW YORK EXCHANGE
For all Kinds of
ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN
CURRENCY.
Packages to any amount sent to me will be remitted for promptly the same day received at the
HIGHEST RATES.
JAMES BOYD,
P. O. Box 454. 86 South Clark street,
je17-e923-6t Exchange Bank Building.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.
BROOKS & MALLORY will buy ALL GRADES of Illinois Currency and Discredited Wisconsin at Highest Rates. Office Old Post Office Building, (upstairs.)
WE PAY GOLD.
We particularly invite those having large amounts to sell to give us a call before disposing of the same. We also buy Checks on Marine Bank. je15-e934 1m

DON'T SACRIFICE YOUR
ILLINOIS
AND WISCONSIN MONEY.
We are paying the HIGHEST RATES for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency in Gold or Exchange on New York to suit parties.
32 Clark street, Southwest corner of Lake.
DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,
je12-e933-1m W. C. CHURCHILL.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.—I have opened an Office for the purchase of
ILLINOIS CURRENCY,
At the Old Stand of
E. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Corner of Lake and Clark streets.
je12-e922-2w C. S. BUTLER.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR
ILLINOIS CURRENCY.
The undersigned has opened an office at
No. 17 Wells Street,
Lately occupied by Geo. Smith & Co., for the purpose of converting Illinois currency into bonds, where parties desiring to convert their currency will be supplied with proper blanks and information.
may28e821-1m E. I. TINKHAM, AGENT.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY OFFICE. Chicago, June 6th, 1861.
A CARD.—The Chicago City Railway Company are selling eighteen tickets for one dollar, Illinois Currency; and if par funds or specie, twenty-eight tickets for one dollar as usual.
je7-e884-1m D. A. GAGE, Superintendent.

STATE BONDS
Illinois Currency.
Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale.
A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily
my24-61-1y C. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

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Envelopes and Letter Paper.
Also, the largest and most complete assortment in the country of the popular
UNION AND PATRIOTIC
LETTER PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
We are now issuing a splendid series of accurate Portraits of prominent National men, commencing with those of the distinguished United States Senator, the late
Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
And the Lamented young martyr,
Col. ELLSWORTH.
To be immediately followed by that of
Sergeant BROWNELL,
"ELLSWORTH'S AVENGER, and the defender of the FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY." Also,
GENERAL SCOTT,
The Hero of a Hundred Battles.
GENERAL BUTLER,
The Descriminator of CONTRABAND GOODS.
MAJOR ANDERSON,
The Hero of Fort Sumter;
Together with other leading men of the present day
☞ Send three postage stamps and we will enclose Twenty different samples by return of mail.
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Blank Book Manufacturer, Printer, Book Binder, and Dealer in GOLD PENS, and every variety of Foreign and Domestic Stationery. ap20-e65-3m

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&c., &c., &c.
E. G. L. FAXON,
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mh1761-e571

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D. B. COOKE & CO.
Have on hand the largest and best selected stock of Blank Books in the city. Their assortment is full and embraces every thing from the smallest Memorandum to the largest Account Book.
FOR MERCHANTS:
LEDGERS, BILL BOOKS,
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DAY BOOKS, SHIPPING BOOKS,
RECEIPT BOOKS, BILL BOOKS.
OFFICE STATIONERY.—Arnold's Ink, Steel Pens, Blotters, Pencils, Cash Boxes, Bill Files, Ink Stands, Erasers, Letter Presses, Letter Books, Letter Papers, Envelopes, and every article needed by Merchants, Bankers, Railroad Companies and Commission Brokers.
D. B. COOKE & CO.,
No. 111 Lake street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. [illegible]

Public notice is hereby given that [illegible] Freer, Master in Chancery [illegible] mandate in a decree entered [illegible] cause, sell at public auction [illegible] bidder, at the north door of the [illegible] County of Cook in the City of Chicago [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1861, the following [illegible] real estate, to-wit:—[illegible] seventy (70) feet north [illegible] in the Original Town of Chicago [illegible] Beginning at a point on the [illegible] eighty-five feet north of the southeast corner [illegible] thence [illegible] south eleven feet and [illegible] inches [illegible] diagonally to a point sixty-five [illegible] of beginning, thence to place of beginning [illegible] in the City of Chicago, County of Cook [illegible] Illinois. Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, June 11th, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of [illegible] August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible]
[illegible]
je5-e878-4w WALTER KIMBALL, [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible]
[illegible]
W. T. BURGESS, Compl't Sol'r.
Chicago, June 7th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas James G. Macley and Margaret Macley, his wife, did execute and deliver [illegible] Trustee, &c., a deed of trust dated [illegible] 1856, and recorded in the recorder's office of [illegible] county, Illinois, on the 11th day of April [illegible] [illegible]
EDWARD R. ARNOLD, [illegible]
DAVIS & NISSEN, Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, [illegible] Term, A. D. 1861. Ebenezer D. Walcott [illegible]
[illegible]
WM. L. CHURCH, [illegible]
A. B. WOLCOTT, Plff's Att'y.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861. [illegible]
[illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, [illegible]
KING & SCOTT, Complainant's Solicitors.
my28-e831-6w

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861. [illegible]
[illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, [illegible]
KING & SCOTT, Solicitors for Compl't.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook, s.s. Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861. Samuel Myers vs. [illegible]
[illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, [illegible]
KING & SCOTT, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

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JEVNE & ALMINI,
Fresco and Decorative Painters,
101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO,
FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING
In the Parlors, Dining Halls and [illegible] [illegible] residences, [illegible]
[illegible] JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Oil Works.

NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
At Prices to Command the [illegible]
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL, [illegible] PARAFFINE [illegible]
PETROLEUM [illegible]
MACHINE [illegible]
DEPOT:
SCHERMERHORN & CO., 50 Water street, [illegible]
ap6-e60-3m

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
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Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's. $1.00)......... 1.50
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20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club......... 20.00
Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune
SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1861.

IS GEN. SCOTT READY?

[illegible] Scott is reported to have said to [illegible] Lincoln, Secretaries Cameron [illegible] Chase, on Wednesday last, "My arrangements are now as I desired to have [illegible] and I am ready." He has an army [illegible] 000 men in and around Washington. [illegible] are better disciplined, armed and [illegible] than the foe which confronts [illegible]. They are burning with eagerness [illegible] against the Secessionists. When [illegible] the word to Advance be given?

MISSOURI.

[illegible] appears from a Kansas City dispatch [illegible] the rebels have evacuated Lexington, [illegible] important point on the Missouri [illegible] and the one most thoroughly infected with treason. It is intimated [illegible] that Capt. Prince from the west will effect a junction with Gen. Lyon, clearing the entire river of secession. [illegible] learn from a passenger on the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. that on Wednesday Capt. Prince with 400 regulars [illegible] possession of the town of Liberty—[illegible] camp 500 strong, breaking up and [illegible] in all directions, when they got [illegible] of his approach. Brigadier-General [illegible] Morin, of the State troops, was taken [illegible]. An article from the Leavenworth [illegible] *Herald*, published elsewhere, confirms [illegible] news.

[illegible] dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* [illegible] that Gov. Jackson is fleeing from the [illegible] in female attire. He probably stole [illegible] petticoats at Boonville.

AN INTERREGNUM.

[illegible] chapter of accidents is certainly [illegible] much against the holders of Illinois [illegible] masters. At the particular juncture [illegible] it becomes possible for the public to [illegible] something in the *good* bonds deposited for the security of the notes, the [illegible] Treasurer and Auditor are required to go [illegible] New York to remain ten days, for the [illegible] of paying the State interest and [illegible] the war loan. The banking [illegible] departments of their respective offices will [illegible] closed until their return. Of course [illegible] in the interim will be judiciously employed [illegible] wild catters in buying up their depreciated notes, and still further swindling [illegible] the public.

[illegible] There is one remedy for this accident, if [illegible] will act upon it. Let no one sell a [illegible] of the notes of the twenty-three [illegible] upon which the call has been made [illegible] the offices at Springfield are reopened. Those who sell in the interim [illegible] of course be cheated.

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

[illegible] report of the Bank Commissioners [illegible] is printed in full on the second [illegible] of this paper, should be carefully examined by all who have any interest in [illegible] currency, or who expect to have [illegible] in future. While the Commissioners [illegible] not required to make any report at [illegible] time, circumstances seemed to render [illegible] that they should give the public [illegible] information they possess in the [illegible] premises.

[illegible] document which they have prepared [illegible] us is marked not only by good [illegible] and a careful attention to details, [illegible] emphatic justice to all concerned. [illegible] more banks without habitations; no [illegible] banks with irresponsible or fictitious [illegible]; no more bank issues without [illegible] redemption in Springfield or Chicago—these are the principles enunciated [illegible] promised to be carried out so far as [illegible] enables the Commissioners to put [illegible] in force. We apprehend that no one [illegible] found to raise objections to this [illegible] except those who are interested in [illegible] the Northwest with shinplasters.

[illegible] effect of the new call made by the [illegible] Commissioners will be to raise the value [illegible] of Illinois currency, by placing the bonds [illegible] which they are secured in the reach [illegible].

As compared with the bonds [illegible] by the former calls, these are a [illegible] good class of securities. A considerable portion of the currency to which they [illegible] has passed out of the hands of the [illegible]. That which remains will hence[illegible] command better prices, and the great [illegible] desideratum—a complete breaking up of [illegible] banking in Illinois—is now in a [illegible] way of being attained.

Colonel of the Nineteenth.

[illegible] Yates has done a proper and judicious [illegible] in the appointment of Mr. John B. [illegible] Turchin, of the Engineer Department of the Illinois Central to the Colonelcy of the Nineteenth Regiment, now in camp near Hyde [illegible].

[illegible] Turchin is a Russian by birth. At [illegible] years of age he was put in [illegible] the great Military School at St. Petersburg and went through the thorough course [illegible] by that great academy, and was [illegible] a Lieutenant in the Russian army, [illegible] he remained until he was promoted to [illegible] a captaincy, when selected as one of the [illegible] Major or Staff, he was again [illegible] to the School, where, during [illegible] years study, he perfected himself [illegible] in all the branches of the military art—[illegible] Infantry, Artillery and Engineering. [illegible] graduated with honor, and on the opening [illegible] of the Crimean war with England and France, [illegible] he was made the First Assistant of the Chief of [illegible] Staff of the Grand Duke—the present Emperor—a position corresponding in our service, to [illegible] that of Assistant Adjutant General to a [illegible] commander of Division—in which he did [illegible] good service. The plan of defence of the coast [illegible] of Finland was prepared by him, and cordially [illegible] approved by the highest military authority of the Empire. After the war, having imbibed [illegible] democratic notions, and being thoroughly [illegible] disgusted thereby with the Russian government and the tyranny of the army, he got [illegible] a furlough for the purpose of [illegible] visiting Germany. When there, he did not [illegible] return, but made his way to free America. Since [illegible] his arrival he has made engineering a profession; [illegible] and in his present position in the Central [illegible] he has won the esteem and admiration [illegible] of all who have had occasion to know his [illegible] acquirements.

[illegible] We congratulate the Nineteenth in having [illegible] such a man to lead them. He is a soldier [illegible] and a gentleman; and the members of that [illegible] regiment may be assured that, under his [illegible] command, they will suffer nothing from the [illegible] evils with which ignorance and incompetence [illegible] have visited. That he is a Russian by [illegible] birth does not detract from his military science and experience, and all will agree [illegible] that it is far better to be led by an officer [illegible] of experience and skill, though born east of [illegible] the Rhine, than to be pushed to destruction by one to the manor born. The regiment has the material for a crack corps; and [illegible] if proper relations are established between [illegible] the commander and the men and officers, we [illegible] see it become an honor to the State, [illegible] and especially in part it represents.

How it Works.

[illegible] news of the defeat of the rebels at [illegible] Boonville and General Lyon's energetic pursuit, caused Missouri Stocks to advance 1¼ [illegible] between the first and second [illegible].

The Kentucky Delegation.

[illegible] C. Burnett of the Columbus District [illegible] only secessionist chosen to Congress [illegible] from Kentucky, and his majority of 4,000 is [illegible] what was expected from a region that [illegible] is rampant with its treason, almost to [illegible] the degree of tickling the beam of "neutrality." A majority of 4,000 is a small figure, [illegible] for such a District; certainly it is no [illegible] more than was expected. All the other Districts give Union majorities of from 1,000 to [illegible] the [illegible] majority in the State cannot [illegible].